LIBERATOR TITE

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. AT THE

ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT. THEMS-Two dollars and fifty cents per annum,

copies will be sent to one address for TEN if payment be made in advance. mances are to be made, and all letters o the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to d. (POST PAID,) to the General Agent.

ments making less than one square inrimes for 75 cents-one square for \$1 00. Agents of the American, Massachusetts, mia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are augive subscriptions for the Liberator. following gentlemen constitute the Financial s, but are not responsible for any of the debta PRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK. and turns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

on are impartially allowed a hearing. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Manfind.

TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

No Union with Glaveholderet

THE U.S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

T'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding

lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR

SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade ; the second was

THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES-AD

engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal

to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for SLAVES—for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons in fact, the oppressor repre-

senting the oppressed ! . . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial

majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1854.

WHOLE NUMBER 1052.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

VOL. XXIV. NO. 37.

ve Colored Children to read :-

mbling with negroes to instruct them lawful assembly, you were found guilty, re nominal fine imposed, on the last day art held in the month of November. At the jury ame in and rendered their ver-the jury ame in and rendered their ver-t were not in Court, and the Court being a-djourn for the purpose of attending to other aties in a distant part of the State, it was and proper, under the law, to award irnable to the present adthe policy of the law in question ; on the statute-book, and blie and private justice and morality respected and sustained. ons. I believe, in our community, universal intellectual culsary to religious instruction and eduuch culture is suitable to a state screet freedom with which you spoke of gord for the colored race in general. Such s in the present state of our society I regard hievous. It is not true that our ng able to read the Bible and use the

al and religious instruction often hand, but the latter may well exist withand the truth of this is abundantd by the well-known fact, that in many try in which, among the whites, one-ore are entirely without a knowledge of et for the law, and for moral and ret and behavior, are justly and proted and practised.

report or document recently publish of New York, by the Southern Aid both many valuable and important he condition of the Southern slaves, of moral and religious instruction. usal of it to all whose opinions concur wn. It shows that a system of catachetion, with a clear and simple exposition e, has been employed with gratifying but the slave population of the South are eptible of good religious influences. ng a Christian people has and happy change in their condi-been raised from the night of heathe light of Christianity, and thousands we been brought to a saving knowledge

llions of slaves in the United States telligent, so inclined to the gospel, and elevating influence of civilization it is true, may sometimes occur, thly will continue to take place under any ed upon the negro; wrongs are committed elly practised in a like degree by the lawtown and State are known to be by most of the substantial comforts of nd invited, both by precept and example, to pate in proper moral and religious duties, s, it seems to me, a sickly sensibility to ds them to say, their persons and feelings and sts are not sufficiently respected by our laws, in effect, tend to nullify the act of our Legispassed for the security and protection of

law under which you have been tried and a guilty is not to be found among the original saents of our Legislature. The first legislative issa upon this subject was introduced in the check the wrongs complained of, was re ed with additional penalties in the year 1848 ast-mentioned act, after several years' trial several and repeated recognitions of the wis-and propriety of the said act, it may well be that bold and open opposition to it is a mat-ot to be slightly regarded, especially as we reason to believe that every Southern slave a our country, as a measure of self-preser-and protection, has deemed it wise and just

dept laws with similar provisions.

here might have been no occasion for such ention, but as a matter of self-defe cry against holding our slaves in bondage. y now living will remember how, and when, why the anti-slavery fury began, and by what as its manifestations were made public. Our lawere clogged with abolition pamphlets and ammatory documents, to be distributed among Southern rn negroes, to induce them to cut our mes, it may be, these libelious ents were distributed by Northern citizens ing Southern feelings, and at other times by however, were not the only means resorted the Northern fanatics to stir up insubordi-among our slaves. They scattered far and ocket handkerchiefs, and other similar arwith frightful engravings, and printed over ni-elayery nonsense, with the view to work ngs and ignorance of our negroes, rwise would have remained comfortable appy. Under such circumstances, there was a measure of protection for the South, and

all by the laws of our State. The act imposes the not exceeding one hundred dollars, to be asourt. And now, since the jury in your case in my opinion, properly settled the question it decolves on me, under the law, to nada and decide upon the quantum of imprisonat ander the circumstances of your trial; and accordingly regret, that, on being called on for the

upon a female, apparently of fair and respectable standing in the community. The only mitigating circumstance in your case, if in truth there be any, according to my best reason and understanding of it, is that row hich I have just referred, namely, and seem more favorably presented, if it, is that to which I have just referred, namely, and employed counsel!

OF Jodgs Robard H. Baber, at the Trial of Mrs. Margard Diaglast, in Norfolk, Va., for teaching For Calord Children to read.—

For Calord Children to read.—

The Calord Children to read.—

The Calord Children to read.—

The conclusions of the means by which this is using the language quoted, when he knew standing in the community. The only mitigating that his most intimate friends, and even members of his own family, had been and were engaged in might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorably presented, if the clear will of high might have been more favorable high might have been this case, if you were of a different sex, I should regard the full punishment of six months' imprisonment as eminently just and proper. Had you taken the advice of your friends and of the Court, and had employed counsel to defend you, your case, no doubt, would have been presented in a far more favorable light, both to the Court and to the jury. The opinions you advanced, and the pertimacity and zeal you manifested in behalf of the negroes, while they indicated perfect candor and sincerity on your part, satisfied the Court, and must have satisfied all who heard you, that the act complained of was the settled and deliberate purpose of your mind, regardless of consequences, however dangerous to our peace.

In conformity with these views, I am impelled,

REPLY TO THE ATROCIOUS DECISION OF

JUDGE RICHARD H. BAKER.

The following are the spirited comments of Mrs. Maranaer Douglass upon the atrocious Decision of Judge Baker, on her trial at Norfolk, Virginia, for teaching free colored children to read, as contained in her interesting 'Narrative,' just published by Jewett & Co.:—

I feel impelled here to review briefly the decision

I feel impelled here to review briefly the decision of Judge Baker, in my case, and to make such re-marks upon it as may seem pertinent. It will be seen that the letter, requesting a copy of the decision for publication, is signed by a number of the most respectable citizens of Norfolk, and an attempt has been made to identify them as entertaining the same opinions, and possessing the same want of sympathy, as the Judge himself. I am happy, however, to inform my readers that such is not the case. They, in common with the rest of the sensible portion of the community, were astounded by the decision, and merely desired to have on record dispenser of justice, in order that they might know henceforth in what light to regard him. That he henceforth in what light to regard him. That he insulted the good sense and generous nature of the community in which he lived, by so cowardly and unmanly a decision, and especially for his needless and uncalled for tirade addressed to me on passing sontence, he now well knows. The community have already placed the proper estimate upon him, and he is writhing under the double infliction of their contempt, and the stings of his own conscience. I have already stated the sudden and mysterious death of Mr. Davis, one of my bitterest persecutors, and am also informed that Judge Bakers, since the rendering of his decision in my case, er, since the rendering of his decision in my case, has 'never been of exactly as equable and pleasant a frame of mind, but much more morose, snarlish, and nervous. Poor man! He certainly has suffiand nervous.' Poor man! He certainly has suffi-cient cause to be so.

The Judge admits in his decision, that there are

ersons in that community opposed to the policy f the law in question, and who believe that universal intellectual culture is necessary to religious versal interior and contact is necessary in the instruction and education, and that such culture is suitable to a state of slavery. He, however, embraces the opportunity to state that he regards such opinions as 'manifestly mischievous.' Hear, oh Earth! A Judge, in the most enlightened country in the world, and in the nineteenth century believes that the intellectual culture of human beings is a crime! He professes to hold the Bible to be the word of God, and the very bulwark of our institutions-from it he derives the right to hold a portion of from it he derives the right to hold a portion of human beings in bondage—in it he sees the Divine command to every human soul 'to search the Scriptures.' and yet says that a certain portion of the world must not obey this command, and that it is a crime to teach them to do so! Admirable logic! Oh, most righteous Judge! His real character may be better seen revealed in a subsequent sentence. wherein he argues that there is more respe for the law, and for moral and religious conduct and behavior, in those sections of Virginia, where even among the whites one-fourth or more are en-tirely without a knowledge of letters. Why, this man's avowed principles would do away with edu-cation of any kind for any class of people! He ation of any kind for any class of people! He ginia, return to a state of barbarism, and complete-by shrouded in a pall of mental darkness! This is the inevitable conclusion from his own words. Is Norfolk, that little corner of the great Common-Norloik, that little corner of the great Common-wealth, so far behind the age as to desire a state of things so earnestly deprecated in other sections of the State! Or is this sapient Judge alone the entertainer of such sentiments! Does he not know that the people throughout the old Commonwealth have been allowed at their point. have become alarmed at their rapid degradation, and are petitioning their Legislature to devise measures to stop the downward tendency to utter ignorance! Has he never seen this short but mo-mentous sentence, originally published in the Rich-mond Whig of April 3d, 1854, viz:

Every decade exhibits a rapid and fearful increase of this mass of ignorance. In 1840, the number of the unlettered in Virginia amounted to sixty thousand. In 1850, exceeded eighty thousand. At this rate, it will not require many centuries to extinguish all knowledge of letters in the State.

SLLVIS

HORSES

TOTHER

CATTLE

of your mind, regardless of consequences, however dangerous to our peace.

In conformity with these views, I am impelled, by a feeling of common honesty, to say, that this is not a case in which a mere formal judgment should be announced as the opinion of the Court. Something more substantial, under the circumstances of this case, I think, is demanded and required. The discretionary power to imprison, for the term of six months or less, in good sense and sound morality, does not authorise a mere minimum punishment, such as imprisonment for a day or week, in a case in which the question of guilt is free from doubt, and there are many facts and circumstances of aggravation. A judgment of that sort, therefore, in this case, would doubtless be regarded by all true advocates of justice and law as mere mockery. It would be no terror to those who acknowledge no rule of action but their own evil will and pleasure, but would rather invite to still bolder incendiary movements. For these reasons, as an example to all others in like cases disposed to offend, and in vindication of the policy and justness of our laws, which every individual should be taught to respect, the judgment of the Court.

should be taught to respect, the judgment of the Court is, in addition to the proper line and costs, that you be imprisoned for the period of one month in the jail in this city.

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

BELECTIONS

BELEC ly sensibility' to yearn to impart to immortal

> Commonwealth were men of too much sense and foresight, too Christian, too civilized, too human, to incorporate such a disgraceful law into their rules of government. That task was left to their degenerate sons of the present decade, and even then it could not be accomplished until eighty thousand of them had returned into that mental obscurity that characterized the dark ages. The law, on its very face, indicates that it was not the offspring of men of intelligence or common pru-dence. Any law declaring that any portion of hu-

claims that it was his prerogative to name the term of my imprisonment. The jury, it will be seen, made the fine merely nominal, thus attesting, in the most emphatic manner, their appreciation of the merits of the case. There was not a man on that jury, who was not as fully capable of judging of right and wrong as was he who occupied the bench. And yet he, this one man, had the hardihood to set his judgment over theirs, and virtually insult the whole twelve, by inflicting a punishment so accepts that it was no charity to punishment so severe, that it was no charity to me not to have exercised his power to the fullest extent. He admits that I was of fair and respecextent. He admits that I was of fair and respectable standing in the community, and knew from the evidence, as well as from his own knowledge, that I had abundant precedents for what I had done, and that, knowing the law, I had no intention of again violating it; and also, that the feeling of the entire community was in my favor; and yet he wantonly, needlessly and inhumanly exercised the authority with which he was clothed, in order to make an example of me, when I, by my forbearance, had refused to place scores of respectable ladies and gentlemen of Norfolk, and some of them members of his own family, in the unpleasant position which I then occupied. He and months, to be assumed and ascertained by And now, since the jury in your case of the question it decolves on me, under the law, to assume the circumstances of your trial; and gly regies, that, on being called on for the bact under the law in question, it be act under the law in question at the lamb and the property commenced by imprisonant of the law, as it stood, but they did all in their power to render its penalty nominal, by imprisonant of the law, as it stood, but they did all in their power to render its penalty nominal, by imprisonant of the law, as it stood, but they did all in their power to render its penalty nominal, by imprisonant of the law, as it stood, but they did all in their power to render its penalty nominal, by imprisonant of the law in question of the law, as it stood, but they did all in their power to render its penalty nominal, by imprisonant of the law in the law of them members of his own family, in the unpleasant position which I then the data, and the data, and loss as to th

orgive himself, or escape from the doom to which he has already been sentenced by every sensible and right-thinking person in the community. Honorable Richard H. Baker, Judge of the Cir-

it Court of the city of Norfolk, I bid you an af-

It was carried, first, by whipping in to its sup-port, through executive influence and patron-age, men who acted against their own declared judgment, and the known will of their constitujudgment, and the known will of their constituents; secondly, by foisting out of place, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, important business long pending, and usurping its room; thirdly, by trampling under foot the rules of the House of Representatives, always before the safeguard of the minority; and fourthly, by driving it to a close during the present Congress, so that it might not be arrested by the indignant voice of

Contemporaneously with the final triumph of this outrage—on the very night of the passage of the Nebraska bill at Washington—another scene, beginning a dismal tragedy, was enacted at Boston. In those streets where he had walked as a free-Honorable Richard H. Baker, Judge of the Circuit Court of the city of Norfolk, I bid you an affectionate farewell!

DUTIES OF MASSACHUSETTS.

SPECH OF HON. CHARLES SUMNER, AT THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION, AT WORCESTER, SEPTEMBER 7, 1854.

Mr. President, and Fellow-Citizens of Massachusetts: After months of anxious constant service in another place, away from Massachusetts, I ampermitted again to stand among you, my fellow citizens, and to draw satisfaction and strength from your generous presence. (Applause.) Life is full of changes and contrasts. From shave-soil, I have come to free-soil. (Applause.) From the tainted breath of slavery, I have passed to this bracing air of freedom. (Applause.) And the heated aftagonism of debate, shooting forth its fiery cinders, is changed into this brimming, o'erflowing welcome, where I seem to lean on the great heart of our beloved Commonwealth, as it palpitates audibly in this crowded assembly.—

In those streets where he had walked as a freeman, Anthony Burns was seized as a slave—under the base pretext that he was a criminal—imprisoned in the Court House, which was turned into a fortress and barracoon—guarded by heartless myrmidons, whose chief idea of liberty was the license to do wrong—(Loud applause and cries of 'that's it!' '&c.)—escorted by intrusive soldiers of the United States—and finally given up to a slave-under by the decree of a petty magistrate, who did not hesitate to take upon his soul the awful responsibility of dooming a fellow man, in whom he can find no fault, to a fate worse than death. How all this was accomplished, I need not minutely relate. Suffice it to say, that, in doing this deed of woe and shame, the liberties of all our citizens, white as well as black, were put in jeopardy—the Mayor of Boston was converted to a tool, (applause,) the Governor of the Commonwealth to a cypter—(long continued applause)—the laws, the precious sentiments, the religion, the pride and glory of Massachusetts were trampled in the deat, and you and I and all of us fell do

dowing welcome, where I seem to lean on the great heart of our beloved Commonwealth, as it begreat heart of our beloved Commonwealth, as it palpitates audibly in this crowded assembly.—

(Loud and long applause.)

(Loud and long applause.)

Let me say at once, frankly and sincerely, that I have not come here to receive applause, or to give occasion for any tokens of public regard; but simply to unite with my fellow citizens in new rows of duty. (Applause.) And yet I would not be thought insensible to the good will now swelling from so many honest bosoms. It touches me more than I can tell.

Buring the late session of Congress, an eminent supporter of the Nebraska bill said to me, with great animation, in language which I give with some precision, that you doon this nigger question, for all the offices and honors of the country. To which I aturally and promptly replied: 'Nor would I for all the offices and honors of the country.' To which I for all the offices and honors of the country.' Claughter and long applause.)

(Laughter and long ap

offspring of me nof intelligence or common pradience. Any law declaring that any portion of has
dence. Any law declaring that any portion of has
the many and members of the Lieut. Govertion, must syring from ignorance and error, and
must invitably lead to the same results universalby. The defender of such a law voluntarily classes
in miself with those who made it, and those against
whom it expectally operates. Such a man is the
Honorable Richard H. Baker.

The extragraph of this worships decision is
to say of it. The Jodge literally famus at the
mouth, and presents and symptoms of hydrophobia.

The extragraph of this worships decision is
to say of it. The Jodge literally famus at the
mouth, and presents and symptoms of hydrophobia.

The extragraph of the proposition of the present line;
in dual transportation, and indicting one
agrows pale over a poor little inoffensive piece of
muslin, with a picture upon it, which he denominance the effect for, and about what! With noth
ing that I can see with which I, or the question
have been fine from the present line; the size of the common of the present line; the size of the common of the present line; the size of the common of the present line; the size of the common of the present line; the size of the common of the present line; the size of the common of the present line; the size of the common of the present line; the present line; the size of the common of the present line; the present line; the size of the common of the present line; the present from personal observation; of the latter, I am informed only by public report

It is characteristic of the Slave Power never to stick at any means supposed to be needful in carrying forward its plans; but never, on any occasion, were its assumptions so barefaced and tyrannical as in the passage of the Nebraska bill.

This bill was precipitated upon Congress without one word of public recommendation from the President, without notice or discussion in any newspaper, and without a single petition from the people. It was urged by different advocates, on two principal arguments, so opposite and inconsistent, as to slap each other in the face. (Laughter.) One being that, by the repeal of the prohibition, the territory would be absolutely open to the entry of slaveholders with their slaves: and the other being, that the people there would be left to determine whether slaveholders should enter with their slaves. With some, the apology was the alleged mine whether slaveholders should enter with their slaves. With some, the apology was the alleged rights of slaveholders: with others, it was, under the specious guise of 'popular sovereignty,' the alleged rights of the people. Of course the measure, thus upheld in defiance of reason, was carried through Congress, in defiance of all the securities of legislation. pic; first, to remove an oppressive tyranny from the national government, and secondly, to open the gates of Emancipation in the slave States.

(Loud applause.)

But while keeping this great purpose in view, we must not forget details. The existence of slavery anywhere within the national jurisdiction—in the territories, in the District of Columbia, and on

gotten or postponed. It is often said that 'charity should begin at home.' Better say, that charity should begin everywhere. But while contending with the Slave Power on the broad field of national politics, we must not forget the duty of protecting the liberty of all who trend the soil of Massachusetts. (Immense cheering.) Early in colonial history, Massachusetts set her face against slavery. At the head of her Bill of Rights, she solemnly asserted that all men are born free and equal; and in the same declaration, surrounded the liberties of all within her borders by the inestimable right of trial by jury. But recent events on her own soil have taught the necessity of new safeguards to these great principles,—to the end that Massachusetts may not be a vassal of South Carolina and Virginia—that the slave-hunter may not range at

will among us—and that the liberties of all may not be violated with impunity. But I am admonished that I must not dwell lon-ger on these things. Suffice it to say that our duties, in national and State affairs, are identical. and may be described in the same formula: In the one case, to put the National Government, in all its departments, and in the other case the State Government, in all its departments, openly, active-ly, and perpetually, on the side of Freedom. (Loud

II. Having considered what our duties are, the question now presses upon us, how shall they be performed? By what agency, by what instrumentality, or in what way?

ality, or in what way!
The most obvious way is by choosing men to repsent us in the national government, and also at ome, who shall recognize these duties, and be ever loyal to them-(cheers)-men who at Washington will not shrink from the conflict with slavery, and also other men, who, in Massachusetts, will not also other men, who, in Massachusetts, will not shrink from the same conflict when the slave-hunter appears. (Loud applause, and cries of 'Good, good!) But in the choice of men, we are driven to the organization of parties; and here the question arises, by what form of organization, or by what party, can these men be best secured! Surely not by the Democratic party, as at present constituted, (laughter;) though if this party were true to its name, pregnant with human rights, it would leave little to be desired. In this party, there are doubtless individuals who long to do all in their power against slavery; but, indulge me in saying, that, so long as they continue members of a party which upholds the Nebraska Bill, they can do but very little. (Applause and laughter.) What may we expect from the Whig party! (A voice—Resolutions.) If more may be expected from the Whig party than the Democratic party, candor must atshrink from the same conflict when the slave-hunparty than the Democratic party, candor must attribute much of the difference to the fact, that the Whigs are out of power, while the Democrats are in power. (That's the talk, and long-continued cheers.) If the cases were reversed, and the Whigs were in power, as in 1850. I fear that, notwithstanding the arder of individuals, and the reversed in the property of the cases were reversed. withstanding the arder of individuals, and the resbrought to sustain an outrage as great as the Fu-gitive Slave Bill. (Laughter and applause.) But, without dwelling on these things, to which I al-lude with diffidence, and, I trust, in no uncharita-ble temper, or partisan spirit, I desire to say that no party, which calls itself national, according to the common acceptance of the word, which leans upon a slaveholding wing, (cheers.) or is in combination with slaveholders, can at this time he true to Massachusetts. (Great applause.) And the reason is obvious. The essential element of such party, whether declared or concealed, is Com-romise; but our duties require all constitu-ional opposition to slavery and the Slave power, rithout compromise. ('That's it, good, good.') It s difficult, then, to see how we can rely upon the

Whig party.

To the true-hearted, magnanimous men who are ready to place freedom above party, and their country above politicians. I appeal. (Immense cheering.) Let them leave the old parties, and blend in an organization, which, without compromise, will maintain the good cause surely to the end. Here in Massachusetts, a large majority of the people concur in sentiment on slavery; a large majority desire the overthrow of the Slave Power. majority desire the overthrow of the Slave Power. It becomes them not to scatter their votes, but to unite in one firm, consistent phalanx, (applause.) whose triumph shall constitute an epoch of freedom, not only in this Commonwealth, but through the land. Such an organization is now presented by this Republican Convention, which, according to the resolutions by which it is convoked, is to co-operate with the friends of freedom in other States. (Cheers, As remblicans, we go forth to States. (Cheers.) As republicans, we go forth to encounter the oligarchs of slavery. (Great ap-

dause.)
Through this organization, we may most certain y secure the election of men, who, unseduced and anterrified, will uphold at Washington the princienterrified, will uphold at Washington the principles of freedom, and who also, here at home, in our own community, by example, influence and vote, will help to invigorate Massachusetts. Indeed, I might go further, and say, that, by no other organization can we reasonably hope to obtain such men, except in rare and exceptional cases.

Men are but instruments. It will not be enough merely to choose those who are loyal. Other things must be done here at home. In the first place, all the existing laws for the protection of human

must be done here at home. In the first place, all the existing laws for the protection of human freedom must be rigorously enforced—(applause, and cries of 'Good!')—and, since these have been found inadequate, new laws for this purpose, within the limits of the Constitution, must be enacted. Massachusetts might certainly do well in following Vermont, which, by a special law, has placed the fugitive slave under the safeguard of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus. But a legislature fugitive slave under the safeguard of trial by jury and the writ of habeas corpus. But a legislature true to freedom will not fail in remedies. (Applause.) A simple prohibition, declaring that no person, holding the commission of Massachusetts, as a Justice of the Peace, or other magistrate, should assume to decide a slave case, or to act as counsel of any slave-hunter, under the penalty of forfeiting his commission, would go far to render the present Slave Act inoperative. (Applause.) There are not many so foud of this base work as to continue in it, when the Commonwealth has thus

continue in it, when the Commonwealth has thus set upon it a legislative brand.

But besides more rigorous legislation. Public Opinion must be invoked to step forward and throw Opinion must be invoked to step forward and throw over the fugitive its protecting panoply. A slave-hunter will then be a bye-word and reproach: and all, who volunteer in this vileness, without any positive obligation of law, will naturally be re-garded as a part of his pack. (Laughter and cheers.) A most successful member of the Italian police, Bolza, whose official duties involved his

own personal degradation and the loathing of others, has left a record of the acute sense which even such a man retained of his shame: 'I absolutely forbid my heirs, says this penitent official, to allow any mark of whatever kind to be placed over low any mark of whatever kind to be placed over the spot of my barial; much more any inscription or epitaph. I recommend my dearly beloved wife to impress upon my children the injunction, that, in soliciting any employment from the government, they shall ask for it elsewhere than in the erecotice police, and not, unless under extraordinary cir-cumstances, to give her consent to the marriage of any of my daughters with a member of that

any of my daughters with a member of that service. Thus testifies the Italian instrument of legal wrong. Let public opinion here in Massachusetts once put forth its Christian might, and every instrument of the Fugitive Act will feel a kindred shame. (Great applause.)

But it is sometimes gravely urged, that since the Supreme Court of the United States has affirmed the Constitutionality of the Fugitive Act, there only remains to us in all places, whether in public station or as private citizens, the duty of absolute submission. Now, without stopping to consider the sampless of their independent, affirming the conthe soundness of their judgment, affirming the con-stitutionality of this Act, let me say that the Constitution of the United States, as I understand it, exacts no such submission. (Loud applause. When it had subsided, it was followed by three rousing cheers for Sumner.)
In adopting this rule, which was first authorita-

tively enunciated by Andrew Jackson, when, as President of the United States, in face of the decisions of the Supreme Court, he asserted the un-constitutionality of the Bank, I desire to be understood as not acting hastily. Let me add, that, if it needed other authority in its support, it has that also of John Quincy Adams. (Great applause.) And here indulge me with a little reminiscence. It so happened that, during the last year in the life of this venerable statesman, while he was ill, it was my privilege to sit sometimes by his bed-side. On one of these occasions I put the question to him, directly, whether, in taking the oath to support the Constitution, he assumed any obligation to return a fugitive slave; to which the 'old man element' remutally and connective radical that according quent' promptly and earnestly replied that, according to his interpretation of the Constitution, he assumed no such obligation, (applause,) and proceeded to assign certain reasons therefor; and he then added in words calculated to produce a proceed found impression, that 'the best thing ever utter-ed by Andrew Jackson was that for which at the time he was so much abused; namely, that in supporting it, he supported it as he understood it.' supporting it, he supported it as he understood it. (Immense cheering and excitement.) Thus, if any person at this day be disposed to deal sharply with this rule, let him remember that his thrusts will pierce not only the fame of Andrew Jackson, but of John Quiney Adams—patriots both of eminent life and authority, who, though differing much on public questions, and at times rivals and focs, yet concurred in this important principle. (Appliance.)

neurred in this important principle. [Applause.

But reason here is in harmony with authori From the necessity of the case, I must swear authority support the Constitution, either as I do understand it support the Constitution, either as I do understand it, or as I do Nor understand it. [Laughter.] But the absurdity of hanging on the latter horn of the dilemma compels me to take the former—and there is a natural end of the argument. [Great laughter and cheers.] Is there a person in Congress, or out of it, in the national government, or State, who, when this inevitable alternative is presented to him, will centure to say that he aways to support the Congress. venture to say, that he swears to support the Constitution as he does not understand it? [Laughter and applause.] The supposition is too preposterous. But let me ask gentlemen, who are disposed to abandon their understanding of the Constitu-tion, to submit their conscience to the standard of other men, by whose understanding do they swear Surely not by that of the President. This is not alleged. But by the understanding of the Supreme Court. In other words, to this Court, consisting at present of nine persons, is committed a power of fastening such interpretation as they see fit upon any part of the Constitution—adding to it or substracting from it—or positively varying its requ ments—actually making or unmaking the Censti-tution; and all good citizens must bow to their work as of equal authority with the original instrument ratified by solemn votes of the whole peostrument ratified by solemn votes of the whole peo-ple. [Great applause.] If this be so, then the oath to support the Constitution of the United States is hardly less offensive than the famous 'et cetera' oath devised by Archbishop Laud, in which the subject swore to do certain specified things with an '&c.' added. Such an oath I have not taken.

[Good, good.]
For myself let me say, that I hold judges, and esthe Supreme Court of the country, in much ; but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. [Sensation.] Judges are but men; and in all ages have shown a full share of human frailty. The worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which nailed the Savior to the cross. It was a judicial tribunal, surrounded by all the forms of law, which doomed the fair Virginia, in ancient Rome, as a slave which, in modern times, enforced the tortures the inquisition, amidst the shricks and agonies of its victims, and which compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth which he had disclosed, that the earth did not move round the sun. Aye, Sir, it was a judicial tribunal, in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry 8th, from the unjust divorce of his Queen, to the beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted the fires of persecution, that glowed at Smithfield, over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley, and John which, after elaborate argum nogers; which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the opposition of Hampden; which, in defance of justice and humanity, sent Sidney and Russell to the
block; and which persistently enforced the laws of Conformity that our Puritan Fathers persistently refused to obey. And it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, that hung witches at Salem, affirmed the con-stitutionality of the Stamp Act, and admonished judges and jurors' to obey—and which, now in our day, has canctioned the atrocity of the Fugitive Slave Bill. (Long continued applause, and three cheers for Sumner.) The judgments of courts are of binding author

on inferior tribunals and executive functionaries, whose virtue does not prompt them to resign office rather than aid in the execution of an unjust law. Over all citizens, whether in public or private station, they will naturally exert, as precedents, a commanding influence; this I admit; but no man, who is not lost to self-respect, and ready to abandon that manhood, which is shown in th Heaven-directed countenance, will voluntarily aid in enforcing a judgment, which, in his conscience, he solemnly believes to be against the fundamental law, whether of the Constitution or of God. (Ap. plause.) Not lightly, not rashly will be tak grave responsibility of open dissent; but, if the occasion requires, he will not hesitate. Pains and penalties may be endured; but wrong must not be lone. [Cheers.] 'I cannot obey, but I can sufgrim's Progress,' when imprisoned for disobedience to an earthly statute. Better suffer injustice than do it. Better be even the poor slave, returned to hondage, than the unhappy Commissioner. (Applause and sensation.)

Fellow-citizens of Massachusetts-Our own local history is not without encouragement. In early colonial days, the law against witcheraft now so abhorrent to reason and conscience, was regarded as constitutional and binding; precisely as the Fugitive Slave Bill, not less abhorrent to reason and conscience, has been regarded as constitutional and binding. The Supreme Court of the Province, with able judges, whose names are entwined with our history, enforced this law at Salem, by the ex-ecution of fourteen persons as witches; precisely as petty magistrates, acting under the sanction of the Supreme Court of the United States, and also of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, have en-forced the Fugitive Slave Act, by the reduction of two human beings to slavery. The clergy of Mastwo human beings to slavery. The clergy of Massachusetts, particularly near Boston, were for the law. Witchcraft, shouted Cotton Mather from the pulpit, 'is the most nefandous high treason'—
'a capital crime'—even as opposition to the Fugitive Slave Act has been denounced as 'treason.'

But the law against witchcraft was not triun But the law against wite density was not trium-phant long. The General Court of the Province first became penitent, and asked pardon of God for 'all the errors of his servants and people in the late tragedy.' Jurymen united in condemning and lamenting the delusion to which they had yielded, under the decision of the judges, and ac-

knowledged that they had brought the reproach of wrongful bloodshed on their native land. Sewall, one of the judges, whose name lives freshly in the liberty-loving character of his descendant (Hon. S. E. Sewall,) (applause,) and who had presided at the trials, stood up in his place before the congregation, and implored the prayers of the people 'that the errors that he had committed might not be visited by the independent of the prayers of the people of the people of the people of the prayers of the people of the peopl by the judgments of an avenging God on his country, his family, or himself.' And now, in a manu-

lead the penitential march. (Laughter.) In the slave cases, there have been no jurymen to recant, and it is too much, perhaps, to expect any Magistrate, who has sanctioned the cruelty, to imitate the magnanimity of other days by public repentance. But it is not impossible that future generations may be permitted to read, in some newly exhumed diary or letter, by one of these unhappy functionaries, words of woe not unlike those which

functionaries, words of woe not unlike those which were wrung from the soul of Sewall. (Sensation.)
And now, fellow-citizens, one word in conclusion: Be of good cheer. ['That's it.'] I know well the difficulties and responsibilities of the contest; but not on this account do I 'bate a jot of heart or hope. [Applause.] At this time in our country, there is little else to tempt into public life an honest man, who wishes, by something that he has done, to leave the world better than he found it. There is little else which can afford any of those satisfactions which an honest man can covet Nor is there any cause which so surely promises final success. There is nothing good—not a breath-ing of the common mind, which is not on our side. Ours, too, are those great allies described by the

exultations, agonies,
And love, and man's unconquerable mind.

And there are favorable circumstances peculiar to the present moment. By the passage of the Ne-braska bill and the Boston kidnapping case, the tyranny of the Slave Power has become unmistaktyranny of the Slave Power has become unmistak-ably manifest, while, at the same time, all comably manifest, while, at the same time, all compromises with slavery are happily dissolved, so that freedom now stands face to face with its foc. The pulpit, too, released from its ill-omened silence, and immutable, and our measures wise and effective. pulpit, too, released from its ill-omened silence, now thunders for freedom as in the olden time. [Cheers.] It belongs to Massachusetts—nurse of the men and principles which made the earliest revolution—to vow herself anew to her ancient faith, as she lifts herself to the great struggle. Her place now, as of old, is in the van, at the head of the battle. [Sensation.] But to sustain this advanced position with proper inflexibility, three things are practicable, at the approaching meeting. They know what the crisis demands, will remember their obligations and he recomet in the discharge of their duties. now needed by our beloved Commonwealth, in all our departments of Government—the same three things, which once in Faneuil Hall, I ventured to say are needed by every representative of the North at Washington. The first is back-bone, [applause.] the second is BACK-BONE, [renewed applause.] and the third is BACK-BONE. [Long continued cheering, and three cheers for 'back-bone.'] With these Massachusetts will be respected, and felt as a positive force in the national government, [applause.] while at home, on her own soil, free at last in real-while at home, on her own soil, free at last in real-while at home, on her own soil, free at last in real-while at home, on her own soil, free at last in real-while at home, on her own soil, free at last in real-while at home and the force in the national substants with the sould be an at connection to slavery, or imagine that, individually, they have no responsibility whatever for the continuance of that 'sum of all villanies' in our other-wise favored land. The struggle in which we are enity as in name, [applause,] all her people, from the islands of Boston to Borkshire hills, and from the sands of Barnstable to the northern line, will unite of all classes.

No fetter on the Bay State; no slave upon her land. At the conclusion of the Hon. gentleman's address, nine tremendous cheers were given for

From the Salem (Ohio) Anti-Slavery Bugle. THE SALEM RESCUE.

The rescue of the little colored girl, last week from the hands of the slave claimant, has excited much attention and remark from the press. It has developed the pro-slavery affinities of some who was anti-slavery professions, and has shown that, however opposed they may be to the introduction of slavery into Kansas and Nebraska, they have not only no objection, but strong desires, for its existence in Ohio. Very many of the people seem not and afternoon,) provided the American Anti-Slavery to understand the cause, and look upon the rescuers mobocrats and violaters of law. This is alto-The rescuers of the child were gether a mistake. The rescuers of the child were acting as strictly in conformity with the Constitution and law of Ohio, as with the law of justice and humanity. The slaneholders were in the commission of an act, criminal alike in the eye of right and of Ohio law. The people of Ohio had said, There shall be no slavery in the State. In defiance of this law, these persons were enslaving a helpless child, which they had already made an orphan by tearing it from its parents, and which orphan, by tearing it from its parents, and which, his passage to America, no longer a slave, but legally for their own lust's sake, they were separating hundreds of miles, from all its relatives and friends. They were committing the most beinous of all crimes, theft, burglary, arson, murder not excepted. crimes, theft, burglary, arson, murder not excepted. 'Rescue' celebration, it is hoped he may also find it.

The people were aware of this fact, and were called convenient to attend the meeting of the American A. S. upon alike by every principle of benevolence, of Society. We regret that we cannot hold out any expeccommon sense and common law, to arrest the pertation that WENDELL PHILLIPS will be present, in conpetrators of the crime. To do this, they were jus-tifiable in the use of such force as was needful to

was raised against those engaged in the heroic undertaking, for it required more heroism to do it then than now. They were hunted by the mob, and decided against the rescuers as guilty of offence against law. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and Judge Lane decided the act to be langful and constitutional, and that the rescuers had the right to use so much force as was needful to effect the deliverences and glowing eloquence, and was enthusiastically

Citizens of Ohio should remember this. The legal right as well as the moral duty is theirs to rescue all slaves who are held as was this child in Salem. And the Cleveland Herald Pittsburgh Post, Cincinnati Enquirer, Massillon News, and other slavite papers are the ones who are laboring to prostrate law, and tread the Constitution of Ohio in the dust. And worst of all, they do it to make Ohio worse apply tirely the name and the constitution of Ohio in the dust. And worst of all, they do it to make Ohio worse apply tirely the name and the columns, that our readers may form their own opinion to make Ohio more emphatically than now, a slave of its merits. It has some capital points—others very

PROSECTION THREATENED. Robinson, the slave claimant, stopped in Cincinnati, and by the aid of his disinterested friends there, was brought to the point of threatoning Mr. Henry Blackwell, of kept 'exclusively within the limits of the States'!! the city, with prosecution for participancy in the It may hold in chains three millions and a half of rescue. Mr. Blackwell was in Salem at the time slaves, and their posterity, and occupy two thirds of of the rescue, in attendance on the Convention, and bore a prominent part in the good work of Monday afternoon. Whether the slaveholder has executed his threat, we have not learned. Mr. Blackwell and harmony, and yet says 'it is the characteristic of

MISREPRESENTATION. Several of the papers represent that Robinson was in danger, that his wife was assaulted and personnlly injured, as also her babe. This last is the slaveholder's own statement. To the first, some justification is given by the account of the affair given by the Homestead Journal of last week. So far as our observation went, this is an entire mistake. There was no disposition among those present to injure the man, and he was no assured by the Committee, and we heard no threats of personal violence. The sole object of the people was the rescue of the child—not the punishment of the slaveholder—they pursued their!

THE

try, his family, or himself.' And now, in a manuscript diary of this departed judge, may be read on the margin against the description of these trials, in his own handwriting, these words of Latin in terjection and sorrow: Vx, vx, vx. vx. Wo! wo! wo! (Sensation.)

The parallel against the enforcement of the laws against witchcraft, and the Fugitive Slave Act, is not yet complete. It remains for our Legislature, the successor of that original General Court, to lead the penitential march. (Laughter.) In the successor of that original General Court, to lead the penitential march. (Laughter.) In the slave cases, there have been no jurymen to recant, slave cases, there have been no jurymen to recant, slave cases, there have been no jurymen to recant, slave cases, there have been no jurymen to recant, slave cases, there have been no jurymen to recant, slave cases, there have been no jurymen to recant, slave cases, there have been no jurymen to recant. have been before she would have commenced her scholastic education, if she had remained in North Carolina, or finished her journey to Memphis !

THE LIBERATOR. No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, SEPTEMBER 15, 1854.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

accordance with a vote passed at the annua neeting of the American A. S. Society in New York in May last, its Executive Committee hereby give notice that a special meeting of the Society will be held in SYRACUSE, N. Y., on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, (commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M.,) to which all who deplore the existence of slavery in our country are cordially invited, whatever may be their views as to the best modes of effecting the overthrow of this terrible their apologists, as well as to those who are for the im-

country will be present; and the proverbial hospitality of the liberty-loving citizens of Syracuse will be extended, to the extent of their ability, to such as may come from a distance. In behalf of the Executive Committee of the Ameri

Distinguished speakers from various parts of the

can Anti-Slavery Society,
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, SYDNEY HOWARD GAY, Secretaries.

MEETINGS AT SYRACUSE.

Committee held a meeting on the evening of the 8th and afternoon,) provided the American Anti-Slavery Society would give way for that purpose. This arrangement has been cordially agreed to. The meetings of the As our friend GERRIT SMITH will no doubt be at the

Who would think of charging a company, who THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION-Who would think of charging a company, who should arrest a burglar in the commission of his crime, with being a 'mob,' or charging them as 'fools, fanatics. and traitors, who ought to be hung?! On the same train, a man was seized for taking eighty dollars from a widow of Pennsylvania. The seizure was considered a commendable act, while those who redressed the wrong of the North Carolina widow are separated. The traiting in the commonwealth having concluded to abandon their distinctive appellation, and to accept the indefinite name of 'Republican' instead, for the sake of effecting a 'fusion' with the disaffected act, while those who redressed the wrong of the portions of the Whig and Democratic parties, held a North Carolina widow are mobocrats! The truth State Convention at Worcester, on Thursday of last North Carolina whow are mosocrats. The Pennis, the rescuers did but half their duty. The Pennweek, for the purpose of nominating candidates for
sylvania thief was not only deprived of his stolen
Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The attendance money, but was detained in custody, that he might be punished for his crime. The human prey, it is true, was happily rescued from the child-stealers, ous. In the absence of Hon. Robert Rantoul, General but the criminals were permitted to pass on un-whipt of justice, to repeat the crime in Tennessee. ries of resolutions was adopted, the first affirming that They were kidnappers, carrying a free child into the Republican party is pre-eminently the party of The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the the Union (!) and the Constitution (!) - of Law and of In a Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that the course pursued by the Salem rescuers was entirely legal. Some years since, a similar rescue was happily effected by our friends, Abram and Edward its principles, sentiments, and aims, to Sectionalism, Brooke, and others. Then, as now, a hue and cry Secession, and Disunion' (!!) - &c. &c. No matter persecuted by appeals to law, at the instance of pro-slavery Ohioans. The court of common pleas insted for Governor, and Hon. Increase Sumer, of f the slaves.

ness, and glowing elequence, and was enthusiastically applauded throughout. He acknowledged, and proved, preposterous. For instance—we are told, 'First and foremost, the Slave Power itself must be overthrown.' ed a card in the Cincinnati papers, correct- the Slave Power never to stick at any means, supposed ing misrepresentation, and very accurately stating to be needful in carrying forward its plans' !a watchfulness that never sleeps, and an activity that never tires-with as many eyes as Argus, and as many

SOUTHERN DIABOLISM-BURNING ALIVE ! !- At Mount Meigs, Alabama, on the 25th ult., a negro slave was FRIEND GARRISON: who was attempting to give him a flogging. A jury of the wickedness of the English government and people planters was called, who sentenced him to the horrible He, with many of us, censured, and justly, too, Louis death of fire! This makes the fourth case, at least, we Kossuru, when he visited this country, for not coming believe, of burning a slave alive within the present year ! out like a true reformer, and denouncing slavery in our

gious Magazine perpetrates the following comprehensive him tell the people and the rulers: 'I did not come here criticism:—' We have received a number of The New York Weekly Leader, with an invitation to notice it, truth.' Then let him begin to point out their errors, York Weekin Leader, with an invitation to notice it, truth.' which we accept. There is nothing in its literary char- and, my word for it, he will have a fruitful subject. I acter deserving any body's attention ; and there is some- is very easy to censure, but hard to be censured ; and l thing in its moral character deserving every body's will say, that PARKER PILISBURY, or any other Amercontempt.

VERY DESCRIPTIVE. In his speech in the U. S. Senate, on the revolting motion to grant a pension of \$1000 to the widow of Bachelder, who was killed in assisting to drag Anthony Burns into slavery, Gen. Cass had the ched impudence to declare that Bachelder ' fell in the holiest of causes'!!! Commenting upon this, the Free Presbylerian justly exclaims—' What an idea the rancid old sinner must have of holiness !'

AID SOLICITED. We have received a printed circu lar from Maysville, Ky., signed by the pastor and deacons of the First African Baptist Church in that city, tating that on the 13th ult. their house was destroyed by the explosion of a powder magazine in the vicinity hereof, and making their appeal ' to the people of the North, who entertain sympathy for the African race,' for aid to enable them to erect another house of worship. E. Green is the pastor. We know nothing more about the case, but suppose it is authentic.

STATE ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS. On Friday last, the was laid at Syracuse, with appropriate ceremonies. Dr. Vilbur gave a history of the institution; Hon. Washington Hunt, late Governor, delivered an address; Dr. Seguin, from France, the father or inventor or discoverer of the art of teaching idiots, was on the platform, and made a few remarks, not intelligible, owing to his pronunciation. After him, the Hon. Mr. Couger, Hon. Christopher Morgan, Hon. Mr. Titus, and Rev. Samuel roe, Esq.

The building is to occupy a most beautiful site, and feet deep in the centre, four stories high

SEVERE BEREAVEMENT. We deeply sympathize with young lady about twenty years of age, on Saturday, and the former on Sunday last. The blow, twice repeated, is overwhelming. Mrs. Borden was a daughter of Arnold Buffun, and a woman of great energy and benevolence of character-the friend of the friendless, especially of the colored population, both bond and their gain-from works to reward.

WORCESTER COUNTY. Our friends in Worcester County will see that an anti-slavery meeting is to be held in the city of Worcester, on Saturday evening and Sunday next, and that Messrs. Garrison and Phillips, with other speakers, are to be present. The meeting is held at very short notice, owing to a change in the day which it has been considered expedient to make, in consequence of which the meeting is appointed one or two weeks earlier than was at first contemplated .- M.

APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF THE INE-BRIATE AND THE OUTCAST.

During the time I acted as 'Agent' in the Police became surety, in the sum of thirty dollars, for the Ed. Lib. appearance of a man named Thomas Brigham, who was out on probation as a common drupkard. The man did rity to satisfy the judgment,' &c. I applied to the members of the 'Division' to see if they would abide by at least a part of their written engagement with the Judges of the Police Court. The answer I have received from those honorable men is, that they voted 'to indefinitely postpone the whole matter,' and thus leave me to take the consequences. If I had the money, or could honestly obtain it, I would soon settle with the 'Companywealth.' But at research Law rithout and the right to accent a relief to themselves the right to accent a relief to the set of the right to accent a relief to the set of the right to accent a relief to the set of the right to accent a relief to the set of the right to accent a relief to the set of th ty, I will feel obliged to them.

number I have been surety for. J. C. CLUER.

Boston, September 12, 1854. year, in trying to reclaim the poor degraded inebriate, Feltonville, for his hospitality on the occasion. and has met with cheering success. Indeed, what can be more encouraging, or more remarkable, than the SHAM DEMOCRACY. A correspondent, 'A. H. W. formation, only one has proved false to him? But Mr. wishes it to be placed on record in our columns :--CLUER is a very poor man, and this single case is more CLUER is a very poor man, and this single case is more than he and his family can bear. The Court, knowing that he has been actuated by the best motives, ought to go to the verge of its discretionary power to save him from suffering. His imprisonment for such a cause from suffering. His imprisonment for such a cause from suffering. would be cruel indeed. The 'Sons of Temperance,' it seems to us, might easily take the burden upon themselves. How far they are bound so to do, we cannot say. thetic persons in the city, who will contribute something stirring and racy lecturer; and we beg leave to suggest equivalent to a full sanction thereof. to the friends of these enterprises, in different parts of the State, the propriety of inviting him to give one or more lectures in a place, not forgetting to remunerate him for his labors, that his family may be fed .- Ed.

Last Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock,-ample notice

Yours, very truly, C. STETSON. | ar South as Baltimore.

MR. PILLSBURY IN ENGLAND.

Why is it that PARKER PILLSBURY does not spenk of What fiends slavery makes of those who sustain that country. Will Mr. Pillsbury, do you think, travel dreadful system! al sins? If he does, I shall be sorry, for I am a great SHORT AND DECESIVE. The Boston Monthly Reli- lover of him, and of the principles be advocates. Let ican abolitionist, had better stay at home, than go to England, or any where else, and not preach the whole

Will you put this in your paper? Yours, for right every where, ONE OF YOUR SUBSCRIBERS EVER SINCE 1835. Danversport, August 81, 1854.

REPLY. We have no objection to print what our cor

respondent has written about Mr. PILLSBURY; but we are free to state that he exhibits a most distrustful and querulous state of mind, in regard to one of whom he professes to be 'a great lover.' What are the facts in this case? Broken down by disease, in consequence of his severe and long-protracted labors in the cause of the place at home, Mr. PILLSBURY is induced to try the effect of a change of climate on his constitution, and accordingly crosses the Atlantic for that purpose. Health is the primary object of his visit,-not the advocacy even of his favorite theme. For a long time after his arrival in England, his life hung suspended apparently, upon a thread. More recently, he has somewhat imorner-stone of the New York State Asylum for Idiots proved in health, though still suffering from an internal complaint. On the 1st of August, at the Mancheste Anti-Slavery Conference, he ventured to make a speech (his first public effort abroad,) and since then has de livered two or three addresses elsewhere—somewhat im-prudently, we think, for the danger of a relapse is by no means slight, and he cannot be too careful of himsel until entirely convalescent. Now, we submit, that for our correspondent, under such circumstances, to cast J. May, addressed the assembly. The ceremony of laydoes not speak of the wickedness of the English government and people,' (a form of interrogation sufficiently indefinite,) and by insinuating that he is disposed t is to be 150 feet long, 70 feet deep in the wings, and 50 pursue a trimming policy, is exceedingly unjust, and a singular way of manifesting 'great love' for this mar tyr in the cause of the most oppressed of the human race. He who can stand unflinchingly and triumphant SEVERE BEREAVEMENT. We deeply sympathize with our esteemed friend, Hon. NATHANIEL B. Borden, of Fall River, in the sudden loss of his wife and second pass through, in his own country, may be safely trustdaughter, by the cholera,—the latter, an accomplished ed in any part of the world. Wherever he moves, he will strengthen the hands of the friends of freedom, and in no case will he 'give aid and comfort' to the enemie of progress. As for Kossuth, he was not censured because he would not take up the advocacy of the antislavery movement, (he was not asked to do so,) but be cause he eulogized the slave-breeders and slave-drivers less, especially of the colored population, out a bond and free, whose cause she early espoused, and at all times defended in the spirit of an enlightened philanthropy.

The specially of the colored population, out a bond and the spirit of the country, panels the pro-slavery spirit of the country, ignored the fact the pro-slavery spirit of the country, ignored the fact the pro-slavery spirit of the country, panels the pro-slavery spirit of the country spirit of the country spirit of the country spirit of the country spirit the most fulsome flattery of our slaveholding government, and proved himself to be an intensely selfish Hungarian, not the friend of universal freedom. When PARKER PILLSBURY shall pursue a course abroad, in regard to 'the wickedness of the English government and people,' at all analogous to this, we will join with our correspondent in denouncing his conduct as utterly inconsistent and highly reprehensible. But we protest against striking a sick man, or prejudging one who has been weighed in the balances, and never yet found wanting. There is not a struggling reform in England, to which Mr. PILLSBURY will not give his countenance, and, if possible, a cheering word, whenever a suitable opportunity is presented.

N. B. The latest intelligence we have received from Mr. PILLSBURY states that he was in Manchester, trying Court of this city, for the Shakspeare Division of the the efficacy of the vapor bath treatment for his side, Sons of Temperance, at a salary of six dollars per week, and that he had already derived advantage from it.

LECTURE AT MARLBORO'. We accepted an invitation not appear at the time, and I have not been able to find of the friends of the slave in Marlboro', (Middlesex County,) to deliver a lecture on slavery in that place him since. Since I came out of jail myself, in connection with the case of Anthony Burns, I have received at 5 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, 3d instant. The Unia legal document, informing me that my 'goods or estate are attached to the value of sixty dollars, for security to satisfy the judgment, &c. I applied to the Commonwealth.' But at present I am without a dol-*Commonwealth.' But at present I am without a dot-lar, and I do not know where to obtain one. If any of the friends who approve of my course in helping the in-ebriate will lend me a helping hand out of this difficul-ter. I will feel obliged to them. This is the only case that has failed among the great were very much gratified with our visit. Marlboro' is probably the 'banner town' in the County, in regard to the cause of freedom, temperance, and reform generally, though still capable of better things. Its enterprise, industry and thrift are conspicuous, and it is Mr. Cluen's case is clearly a very hard one, and rapidly increasing in intelligence, wealth and populadeserves not only consideration, but prompt relief. He tion. We are greatly obliged to our warm-hearted has been 'doing the State some service' for the past friend and faithful co-laborer, Charles Brigham, of

fact, that of the fallen ones, for whom he has stood bail sends the following Resolution, as recently adopted by in our city courts, in order to give them a chance at re- the Massachusetts Democratic State Committee, and

There is some dispute in the Democratic journals a to the fate of this Resolution, -one party declaring it At any rate, we trust there are generous and sympa- was simply offered, but not passed, while the Post endeavors to make its readers (or, rather, 'the powers in aid of Mr. CLUER in this emergency, and enable him still to pursue his philanthropic labors as hitherto. He that be' at Washington) believe it was adopted. But is a true friend of freedom and of temperance, and a horribly evil course of the present Administration is

> EDMUND QUINCY. The Cleveland Leader pays the following merited tribute to Mr. Quincy, who passed through Cleveland on his homeward way from the Ohio

'It gives every one pleasure to meet a man who put *It gives every one pleasure to meet a man who puts aside shams and grapples with realities in a life-battle. Such a man is Edmund Quincy, of Massachusetts. Tempted on entering life by social and political honors which waited for him, if he would only pursue the beaten path, and persuaded by influences and powers, which make class and party so effective, to serve himself by seventy years of the word woman, nearly seventy years old, who was for many years a slave among the Dutch inhabitants of New York. It seems that her education was shamefully neglected by her guardians, as she cannot read nor write. Yet she can speak, and to good purpose.

Last Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock,—ample notice

of her intention having been given, -she addressed a RAIN. The long drought was brought to a close on Satvery large andience in my church—twice as large, I urday evening. The welcome rain commenced its deshould think, as the usual congregation; and she spoke so modestly, so naturally, and with such a spirit of rolled, the earth drank in the refreshing showers at truth and love, that her hearers were profoundly inter- every thirsty pore. During the night of Saturday, and ested in her revelations of the experience of her life.

She asked for nothing more than a hearing, but a collection of \$16.30 was taken for her benefit. NEW PUBLICATIONS

A HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF NO County of Middlesex, Massachusetts, from 160 1800. With a Genealogical Register of its Int 1800. With a General Stranger of the Lants, prior to 1800. By Francis Jackson, (of his ton,) a native of Newton. Buston: Printed Stney & Richardson, 1854. This is a very handsomely executed viluine of in rages, embodying a large amount of curious infer-

inges, embouying a migration relating to the olden times, and indicating to

n relating to the order traces, and indicating a set indefatigable and patient research on the pany

its esteemed compiler, who never fails to 'act well part ' in whatever he undertakes, or where part' in whatever he undertunes, or morever on leads, and of whose nativity Newton may be proof the latest generation, as the unflinching friend of fig. dom in times more trying to the moral integrity of the dom in times more trying to the moral integrity of he soul than any our revolutionary fathers saw. A min soul than any our revolutionary manners saw. A sail of this kind may at first seem to possess only a last interest, but it has something to do with the ran w interest, but it was something of the Commonwelli and is a valuable contribution to the records of the State: In every point of view, its execution is described. ing of high commendation, though its author only had estly claims 'a diligent and persevering endeaugh collect facts, and multiply copies of them, for miches ing.' Accompanying it is a large and well-en PLAN OF THE Town, showing the approximate local of the homesteads of the early settlers, the dvelles houses they built, and the roads they laid open, in 1635 to 1700, and enward to 1750. To which is at ded, a valuable GENEALOGICAL REGISTER, contain the names of all persons, as far as known, who were in habitants of the place prior to the year 1800, the such brief facts concerning them as could be gland from the Town and County records, and elevient It also contains a portrait of Col. Joseph Ward, who you born in Newton, July 2d, 1737; who, by his per did much to precipitate the struggle for independe 1776, took part in the battle at Bunker Hill, and you appointed by the continental Congress in 1777 missary General of Musters, with the rank of Colonic A very interesting sketch of this amiable and virtua patriot is given, by which it appears that he investigate considerable sum of money, on the faith of the 8mi during the revolutionary struggle, but he was permina to die in poverty, with his claims unsettled, leaving widow and seven children, five of whom were in the minority. With just indignation Mr. Jackson exclaim

. What a spectacle was this for the Commonwealth Massachusetts to behold! The State, with its proper at this time valued at upwards of six hundred milion of dollars, is still withholding a few thousand dollar from the children of the man whose services went to to secure our independence, and produce the property which created those millions !' Extracts are go from the writings of Col. Ward, as they appeared in the newspapers as early as March 2, 1770, all breathing to aoblest sentiments of liberty, and indicating a lofty ut indomitable spirit. Here is a specimen :-

From the Boston Gazette, August 26, 1771 To His Excellency Governor Hutchinson If the Ministry shall continue deaf to the their duty, or regardl reason, blind to their duty, or regardless of it, in notwithstanding all your remonstrances, still him upon your executing their unrighteous commands a these circumstances, Sir, give the world an income ble proof of your virtue by one glorious act of priotism,—conclude your present political estates, and become at once the open and avowed energy of tyranny, and an inviolable friend to all the libers of your country and markind. Then shell we have of your country and mankind. Then shall you be that good name, and loving favor from your felle men, which is far more to be desired than all the ten men, which is far more to be desired than all the ures, vain pomp, and empty majesty which the ure affords. Every reflection upon acting so noble age will fill your mind with that heart-felt joy and selb pleasure which is inseparable from a godly life, he the noble soul through all the vicissitudes of time, if enters with it into eternity. This, Sir, is the glow prize set before you, which I ardently wish you so obtain. Then your illustrious deeds will outlink sun, and time will quench the stars before it bloss your fame.

How applicable was this language to the condition el Webster, and to all others in judicial or politic life who are called to execute the infernal will d'in Slave Power! Gov. Hutchinson went for 'law a order,' and unswerving loyalty, in the sense of chil ence to a tyrannical government, and his reward in been only to be remembered with execution; where, with his splendid endowments and lofty position, he espoused the side of justice and freedom, no named the whole galaxy of revolutionary patriots would be shown more brilliantly at this day than his own. In doom of Webster is foreshadowed in that of Hutchins Wait a little longer.'

We find one chapter devoted to the subject of in it was enacted-

There shall never be any bond slaverie, villings or Captivitie amongst us, unless it be lawfull Capins taken in just warres, and such strangers as willings sell themselves, or are sold to us. And these men said have all the liberties, and Christian usages, which it law of God established in Israell, concerning such resons, doeth morally require.—If any man stealed a man or mankinde, he shall surely be put to death.'

According to the census taken by order of the gr ernment, in the last month of 1754, (a hundred year ago,) the number of slaves in Massachusetts was the about 2570, of which 1270 were in Boston, and 18 is Newton. Mr. Jackson says- Slavery was never on genial with New England society, or New England character, and consequently never took root, or acqui ed permanency, among the Puritans or their descri ants.' The type of servitude which existed among the was patriarchal, . ' to compare with which the green type of the slave-breeding, slave-extending, and sla trading system of the present time, would be to substitute darkness for light, and falsehood for truth.'

LIFE OF JOHN CHRYSOSTOM, based on the Investiga of Neander, Böhringer, and others. By Frederick Perthes. Translated from the German by Alvah Bo vey and David B. Ford. Boston: Published by Joh P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

The translators send forth this work to the public with the hope that it may serve to awaken a fresh intere in the early history of the Christian church, and equ cially in the life and labors of one of its chiefest eraments, well denominated by Neander the Chairman HERO. 'While its pages are eminently truthful and instructive, they also breathe a catholic spirit, and con tain nothing at which any Christian may justly be do

SABBATH MORNING READINGS ON THE OLD TESTAND By the Rev. John Cumming, D.D., F. R. S. E., Minister of the Scottish National Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, London. BOOK OF EXCHUS. BO ton: Published by John P. Jewett & Co. 1854.

This is another of the series of Dr. Cumming's poli lar works, now publishing in excellent style by Jewett & Co. It makes a handsome volume of pages, and consists of expositions of the second book the Pentateuch—the Book of Exodus. The style is pretending, yet flowing and exuberant. Of coars Dr. C. readily credits whatever he finds in the book, and no marvel or miracle is so great as to give even a s mentary shock to his traditional faith. There is most to criticise, and also much to approve, in his 'Bad ings.' What he says in regard to the Sabbath, and the Jewish Slavery, is particularly open to criticism. does not seem to posses a very logical mind, and is see what facile as a moralist. Of the fourth command he says- It does not say, Remember the seventh di to keep it holy, but, Remember the Sabbath day, &c. Where are the Dr's eyes? Does it not expressly st The seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God So that his declaration, 'The institution of the Sabbath is quite distinct from the day on which it is to be served,' is proved to be untrue by the commandant itself. He says that ' the law is, that one day in sers. shall be the Sabbath; it does not lay down the ord that it shall be the serenth day [yes it does, in our fible] in numerical succession, but that it shall be st

erved.' This is to rst day of the week, atile. Again he say atile. Again he abbath, as we believ cek,' &c. We not o nch thing; and who is doing so, if it be i hereon to Sabbatize On the subject of s logical and morally is REVIEW OF DR. SPIRITUAL MANIFE New York : Partr.

SEPTE

This is a very shar ery original, and y e. that 'the entire the mind, and of unduly charging reat an electro-ner ingular manifestation the agency of spir im alive, without re While we think his s te to the offence, we he value of Dr. Dod rather than scientil. penest criticism, or br. D's 'involuntar IEW TESTAMENT 'M The comparative nature of both :

An Essay, read be in Cambridge Div. This is a handse the design of v xists between the ment, and the ' m me through the tronger is the evid es, in regard to he former. We ag

the Spiritual theo thers strength fro ther theories—from d in this subject. LETTER TO DEAR FRIEND Since you have b xious care every MATOR respecting u will readily be e report of the p nce, and your

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may wish it. It far as to show a c of Representatives tions from the free repeal them, if Union ;-to show cepted the fraudul tration, they will the North, and m ministration, and warded. It may surely come, unle yrants are still p to: for you will s is more danger of our present indig hope of our contin Slave Power neve yet held out agair we have now no Webster, Clay an at their will (and ful beacon to those ward Everett has fore, should the s ists-of-slavery-in then? The free the Fugitive Slav a law giving per or service trial b with the South i alone, we will le wont let us alone disgraceful step conquered : and or Santa Anna, mission or disuni meet ; and yet, t tion in the face, mit. Throughou afraid to give ut

> proceedings at t scarcely expect I their own pecul thought, English both these partiregard for establ to what is inher there are, to be though embodyi religion, is a su nounced on the other side of the turbing any hol case in this cour bath ' is too sac ties of life, and on that day as youd the stars, o shut out fro thing pertaining or bad; in abor any thing but to should think of mons, beaven a obtain the one.

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to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good may come,' Such is the logic, if the objection means any thing but a 'refuge of oppression.'

In the House of Representatives, the Whigs and Republicans have, together, a majority of over a hundred or three-fourths of the entire house.

In this country, it is different. Here we have no such refined distinctions, except when the abomination is to be defended, or an attack upon it warded off. I suppose that, in England, no pro-slavery elergyman of classery. Dr. Cumming is equally We not only believe, but know, he did no and where would have been the sanity of if it be immaterial which day a man selects

the subject of slavery. Dr. Cumming is equally

REVIEW OF DR. DOD'S INVOLUNTARY THEORY OF HITCAL MANIFESTATIONS. By W. S. Courtney. New York: Partridge & Brittan, 300 Broadway.

This is a very sharp and caustic review of Dr. Dod's This is a very ridiculous method of acery original, and or acquiring for the various 'Spiritual Manifestations,'that the entire passivity of the voluntary powers the mind, and of the voluntary nerves, is the cause undaly charging the involuntary powers with too an electro-nervous force, and the result is those ular manifestations that are so confidenly attributed utar annues are its '!! Mr. Courtney skins his vicwithout relenting at any stage of the process. we think his severity is somewhat disproportionto the offence, we agree with him in his estimate of e value of Dr. Dod's work, and regard it as anything rather than scientific dissertation, and not less bigoted rather than scientists of are fond of spice, and the nest criticism, or who may have been captivated by Dr. D's 'involuntary' theory, should read this review.

NEW TESTAMENT 'MIRACLES' AND MODERN MIRACLES The comparative amount of evidence for each : the nature of both : testimony of a hundred witnesses. nature of some state of the Middle and Senior Classes in Cambridge Divinity School, by J. H. Fowler. Boston: Published by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin st. 1854.

This is a handsomely printed pamphlet of 100 pas, the design of which is to show the analogy which tists between the 'miracles' recorded in the New Testament, and the 'manifestations' made at the present ime through the agency of spirits, and how much stronger is the evidence, and more numerous the witnesses, in regard to the latter, than with reference to former. We agree in opinion with Mr. Fowler, that the Spiritual theory, which can stand all tests, is not only adequate to account for ALL the phenomena, but it gathers strength from every principle assumed in all the her theories-from Mesmerism, Od, Back-Brain, and the Devil!' We commend his pamphlet to all interest-

LETTER TO PARKER PILLSBURY.

Since you have been in England, I have perused with enzious care every thing that has appeared in THE LIBnice heard, and to give it utterance so effective as these what is doing in this country at this particular time, as you will correctly judge from your own past experience, and your knowledge of the habits of our people, well as from the columns of THE LIBERATOR, that with the exception of the American Ant: Slavery Society and its auxiliaries, the whole anti-slavery sentiment the country is manifesting itself in political action, nd every State that has vet had its election has repudiated the Kansas and Nebraska fraud. But what of that? Slavery is in the territory, and the self-styled free States went he able to get it out. They wont reneal the Bill, nor the Furitive Slave Law, however much they may talk about it, and however much they may wish it. It may, indeed, serve a good purpose, so far as to show a change in the character of the House of Representatives, and give evidence that the delega-tions from the free States will be ready and willing to Union :-- to show the South that, because they have accepted the fraudulent offer of this demagogue administhe North, and may result in the overthrow of this adis more danger of our submission, notwithstanding all our present indignation, than there is well-grounded hope of our continued and persevering resistance. The Slave Power never tires. The servile North has never yet held out against it. I fear it never will. It is true we have now no unprincipled political idols, such as Webster, Clay and Jackson, to lead the people captive at their will (and the fate of the first of these is an awal beacen to those who would tread in his steps, as Edward Everett has already realized by induction); therefore, should the sanguine hopes of our anti-extensionists-of-slavery-into-free-territory be realized - what then? The free States, having restored the Missouri restriction, and repealed the present abomination, viz., the Fugitive Slave Law, will quietly proceed to pass a law giving persons claimed as fugitives from labor r service trial by jury, and settle down, if they can, with the South into the policy of, 'If you will let us alone, we will let you alone '- Let slavery remain where it is !" But our great comfort is, that slavery wont let us alone. They will never consent to take the disgraceful step of retreat. They will conquer, if not conquered; and even when conquered, like Gen. Taylor Santa Anna, they will not consent to know it. Submission or disunion is the alternative we have get to mest; and yet, the people are afraid to look that question in the face, and resolve that they will never submit. Throughout all this movement, the North are afraid to give utterance to the only effective language that they can use.—The abolition of slavery, or the dissolution of the Union. They dare not say that. They are not yet prepared for that step ; but our numbers are daily increasing, and come it must.

pain that I have perused W. FARMER's account of the reedings at the Conference, and other meetings, the Congregational Union included. And yet, I could starcely expect higher ground to be taken, when I rehember that, tenacious as American sectaries are of their own peculiar sectism and habits of religious thought, Englishmen are proverbially much more set in both three particulars, and are supposed to have more regard for established custom in their own country than to what is inherently and logically right. Exceptions there are, to be sure. Thus, the idea that slavery, alagh embodying all that is host; le to the Christian religion, is a subject improper to be discussed and dehounced on the 'Sabbath,' does not appear-on the her side of the water-to depend upon any fear of disturbing any holy feelings of pro-slavery piety, as is the case in this country, but upon the idea that the 'Sabath' is too sucred a time to consider the practical dulite of life, and that all our thoughts should be drawn to that day as much as possible into the clouds, or be-Joni the stars, and that for the time we should strive shut out from sensation and intellectuation every thing pertaining to this mundane sphere, whether good or had; in short, that the 'Sabbath' is descerated by ay thing but theology and mysticism ;—that then we should think only of God, angels, spirits, saints, dethen, beaven and hell, and leave all thoughts of how to btain the one, and escape the other, to profane time. Slavey, it is true, is an unmixed abomination, or an simintine of all abominations, the curse of all curses a humanity, the 'sum of all villanies,' a conglomeratim of all sing; but yet, to study, on the 'Sabbath,' liberty,

It has been with mingled sensations of pleasure and

con (1) on which the Sabbath shall be how to get rid of it—to put it away or to escape from Vermont, all hail !—We have returns from of the seven, (!) on which the Sabbath shall be of the seven, (!) on which the Sabbath shall be incommand to 'remember the Sabbath day of the week, instead of the seventh; but it is possible to keep it holy,' and would be a work so secular that it would be a violation of the command to 'remember the Sabbath day of the week, instead of the seventh; but it is possible to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be 'doing evil that good to keep it holy,' and would be a work so secular that it would be a violation of the command to 'remember the Sabbath day of the work in this State. Royce's majority thus far is to work in this State. Royce's majority thus far is to work in the sabbath day of the work in the would be a work so secular that it would be a violation of the command to 'remember the Sabbath day of the work in the sabbath day of the work in the work in the sabbath day of the work in the work

> *Sabbath, by so worldly a proceeding as to defend or replecies for slavery on that day. Here we know it is 475; and Sabin's, in the third, is 2666.
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> The Nebraska Democracy is nowhere.—Allas. apologise for slavery on that day. Here, you know it is different. To preach against and to discuss unpopular

known to preach an anti-slavery sermon, are preaching and praying against the Nebrascality of our present Congress and administration, and calling upon Him sets up and puts down Presidents and lesser rulers at the ballot-box, to remove our bad rulers and give us good ones ; and on the present occasion, they are exerto be a North ! cising faith, for they are going to the ballot-box to do

registion as a resolution in behalf of Vincent's mission would involve—it would be an innovation; and the resolution in behalf of the A. B. C. F. M. was not intended as any testimony in favor of slavery; but only developed the English habit of thinking that the religion of the Board is the true religion, their theology the true theology, and, of course, their gospel the true gospel of glad tidings of great joy unto all people—the exception of American slaves being only an excrescence, which, like a sarcomatous tumor, might be excised, and perhaps would be, if they consented to the abolitionists for so many successive years—that if they would help the Whig party to elect Henry Clay to the Presidency, he would no doubt emancipate all his slaves, and come forth a more effective abolitionist than slaves, and come forth a more effective abolitionist than as fruitless

tion in behalf of the greatest enemy of his race; while at the same time, his common sense impelled him to acknowledge that the 'notion of the Board of Commission of the Board of Comm sioners abandoning their pro-slavery position from any such consideration was simply ridiculous.' Whatever sations are every thing that has appeared in The Libgraph respecting your health and employments, and
you will readily believe me when I say that I have read
the repert of the proceedings at the Manchester Conference, and your speeches in particular, with the interest, and your speeches in particular, with the interest articles were short and the speech of the wisdom
or folly, of the mover of the resolution, it is plain that
this place have been caused by persons who were carwing sheep on the railroad, they having thrown into
two well and clearly the folly of any such supposition,
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two well and clearly the folly of any such supposition,
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description of the route of the ro the reservoir reaches in particular, with the in-tensest anti-layery interest. I rejoice that your health and therefore acted from other motives. Would be sup-bodies found. port the American Board while in this country? Not he, unless he carried two faces under one hat. I do not he, unless he carried two faces under one hat. I do not just completed an immense copper vacuum pan, weigh pretend to insinuate what his motives were, but I am ing five tons, for the Boston Sugar Refining Company. It is seven feet and 6 inches deep, and is welded tosmitten and stabbed by the hands of her familiar gether in the most substantial manner. Its entire cost will be about \$8000. friends. The tears of repentance which ought to ' flow from both his streaming eyes' should be sufficient to A violent storm commenced at Charles wash him white. Here is an organization, which he knows would sell him, his wife and his children, with hours, doing immense damage to the city and vicinity. All the wharves were injured, and the water overflowed, knows would sell him, his wife and his chindren, with pitless indifference, to the boldest atheists that ever denied God or defied him, and appropriate the proceeds to send such a gospel to 'all heathen tribes, Jews, Greeks and Turks'; and he acts as if he believed in the efficacy of such a salvation and the value of such conversion. S. R. Ward says by this action, that the Christianity which will make marketable commodities of Christian mothers and their daughters, to supply the harem of the and five of dysentery.

Mortality of Boston.—The total mortality of last weeks is one hundred and thirty, of which thirty were under one year old. Thirteen died of cholera, and five of dysentery. ATHEIST, and Christian ministers, to be subject to his irresponsible will, is a better and truer religion than tions from the free States will be ready and willing to repeal them, if they can without endangering the Union;—to show the South that, because they have acslaveholding agent to preach a slaveholding gospel to slaveholding Turks. Now, the slaves of tho on, they will have lost much of their power over must be either Pagans, Jews or Christians, and if they embrace Islamism, they are henceforth brethren and ainistration, and reward Douglas as Webster was re- true believers. If S. R. Ward by any chance should To All the family of the late General Tay. warded. It may tend to hasten disunion, which must fall into Turkish slavery, and by the preaching of some lor, who occupied the White House, are dead—the Gensurely come, unless the aggressions of the Southern faithful musti should become convinced or persuaded. that Mohammedanism is the true faith, and embrace it, daughter. for you will agree with me when I say, that there that moment his chains would fall : but if the missionary sent by the A. B. C. F. M. should convert his mas-

ether in the world to prevent the escape of the slave, and having escaped, to return him to bondage, that its same moment at which this fatal accident occurred.—

Worcester Transcript, Monday. own englit with the Slave Power might not be weaken-

ed. By this act he has said that Judas, the betrayer of Innocent blood, was a better Christian than Pilate, the Judge who sought a plausible pretext to release !Jesus ty, Virginia, hung himself last Wednesday week, 23d ultimo. It is supposed he committed the deed under the apprehension that he was to be sold "down South." thee to the A. B. C. F. M., for thou didst repent, and return the money; and although thou couldst not deliver him whom thou hadst wronged, thou didst weep over thy irreparable sin, and hang thyself for thy crime; none of which the American Board has ever done, or Three Russian generals were disabled.

Arra have been received: its result was undecisive. The loss on both sides was 5,000 men. Hassan Pacha was killed, and Mustapha Pacha wounded in the action. Three Russian generals were disabled. is ever likely to do.

Samuel R. Ward has wounded the Anti-Slavery cause, and rivetted the fetters of those he left behind him in bondage more than any similar act could have done, if personal days and have solicited subscriptions with marked success. Up to yesterday, over \$700 had been subscribed.—New Bedford Mercury, formed by a white man or a colored man who had never been a slave. [A mistake as to his having been a slave. harm to the cause of Liberty than the combined action of all the other members of the Union. Why should not they have passed the resolution which he seconded the woods adjoining were burning furiously at the words adjoining were burning furiously at the He never was one.] Av. his action has done more with so clear a vision? Echo answers, Why, indeed? same time. He has strengthened the slander charged against his brethren and his race, that the negroes are too treache rous to be trusted, and that they will betray one another more than white men will betray them; and without inquiring into the motives, for which I care nothing, let inquiring into the motives, for which I care nothing, let bear \$2,000,000. us look at the capacity in which he has done this thing. He did not do it as a man. No; his humanity would The New York Tribune has reduced have prevented him. He did it as a priest. The the size of its sheet, owing to the calamitous depres priest was all in all. Whatever was his motive, let him in all kinds of business. justify himself to his own conscience, if he can. With A Family Burned to Death .- On Tuesday what consistency can be now stand up before any Eng-lish audience, and ask effective aid for the slave by urg-ing them to refuse all religious fellowship with slave-ling them to refuse all religious fellowship with slaveing them to refuse all religious fellowship with slave-

to their taste; and yet he, in England, without a tithe on the 18th ult. of their temptation, endorsed the Christian character of

Maine Election .- The following are elect Apropos: The men who minister in holy things all over New England and elsewhere, and who were never the Democrats have elected 12 Representatives; all the rest are anti-Administration. Only two Administration Representatives to the Legislature are elected in Cum-berland county. Morrill is elected Governor by the people. The Administration has met with a Waterloo defeat, and the Neb-rascals are put to open shame.— Hurrah for the rising tide of freedom! There begins

cising faith, for they are going to the ballot-box to do all they can to 'help the Lord against the mighty's slaveholding power and its minion President.

The Congregational Union, too, in refusing to entertain a resolution favoring the objects of Mr. Vincent's mission, while they passed one in behalf of the A.B. C. F. M., is further illustrative of the habits of thought among English ecclesiastics. Of course, it was no proslavery sympathy that influenced them; but they had not been in the habit of taking such kind of anti-slavery sympathy that influenced them; but they had not been in the habit of taking such kind of anti-slave ry action as a resolution in behalf of Vincent's mission would involve—it would be an innovation; and the results of the railroad burnt off, and the rails warp-Great Fire on the N. Y. Central Railroad.

slaves, and come forth a more effective abolitionist than any and every body else. But we must not suppose the same motive to have actuated the ecclesiastics which we attribute to the politicans—must we?

But the painful and disturbing impressions produced by this action of the Congregational Union disappear in the deep disgust and indignation which I feel at the labeling of the produced by the control of the Congregation of the Congregation which I feel at the labeling of the produced by the control of the Congregation of the Congregation

There were 52 deaths from cholera

The New York Novelty Works have

Mortality of Boston.-The total mortality

Murder .- A young colored man (name un known) was shot on Cheviot street, about six o'clock

Bangor, Sept. 11 .- Dr. J. B. Fiske, one of the oldest citizens, aged 70 years, fell dead in the street to-day, by a stroke of apoplexy.

Mrs. Fillmore is also dead, and also her

Fatal Railroad Accident .- Mrs. Dorcas Bel-Fatal Railroad Accident.—Mrs. Dorcas Belter, farewell for ever to all hope of emancipation!

Were Ward a white man, I might simply feel indignant that in his action he did not realize the wrongs and the enormity of slavery; but he has not this apology. With his eyes wide open, he endorses the Christianity of an organization that has done more than any latter of an organization that has done more than any latter of the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death. She was on her acceptance of the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death. She was on her acceptance of the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death. She was on her acceptance of the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death. She was on her acceptance of the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death. She was on her acceptance of the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death. She was on her acceptance of the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death. She was on her acceptance of the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death. She was on her acceptance of the cars and the platform, and crushed her to death.

A valuable negro man, belonging to Mr.

The Turkish accounts of the battle Kars have been received : its result was undecisive. The

Anti-Slavery .- Mr. and Mrs. Foster, agents

All the stores and shops in the village of

Fires in August .- The New York Courier and Enquirer publishes a table of the fires in August and counting the loss by fire in the woods at \$1,000,000 makes the total destruction for the month, \$4,277,000

Recent Massacre near Fort Laramie. Ward has dealt severely with Jenny Lind, Frederika
War Department have received official information from
the commander of Fort Laramie, of the death of Brevet
Second Lieutenant Grattan, of the sixth infantry, and ignored or disregarded the claims of the slave, either twenty of the men of that post who went out to Sious from interest or because the abolition movement was not under his command. This unfortunate affair occurred

of their temptation, endorsed the Christian character of an organization that he would not countenance at home, and whose Christian character here he would not acknowledge, because it made merchandise of man; and whose Christians are hereafter asked to aid in the overthrow of slavery in the United States, by refusing to admit pro-slavery churches, associations and ministers to their communions and pulpits, they may point to Samuel R. Ward, an intelligent man, a well-informed elergyman, and say, Lo! has he not endorsed the Christianity, and recognised fellowship with the A. B. C. F. M.? Ichabod is written on his forehead henceforth. He may as well go on a mission to the Turks, under the anspices of the American Beard.

Yours, in love, and in behalf of justice, truth and liberty,

D. S. GRANDIN.

Slave Excitement in Allegheny City.—
A colored woman with four colored children made their appearance at a hotel in Allegheny City, near the railroad depot, on Monday afternoon last, in charge of a young white man, shortly before the express train started for the West. Suspicions being excited that the negroes were slaves, the woman was interrogated by one of the waiters, in the absence of the white man. She at first, in some confusion, said she was free, but an being pressed, acknowledged that she and the children were slaves, and said that their young master was taking them to Wisconsin, where he had promised to set them free. This being reported to the crowd outside, a rush was made, and the whole party of slaves were carried in off in quick time to a distant part of the city. The woman cried pitoously, and begged the rescuers to permit her to go with her master, but no attention was paid to her request. The master, who had been attending to his baggage, presently returned, and found the negroes missing. He told the crowd that his name was William Horner, of Farquhar county, Va., and that the woman and her children had been set free by his sister's will, and that he was then on his way to settle them on a farm he had nurchesed in Wisconsin. He to the consultance of the consultance and that he was then on his way to settle them on a farm he had purchased in Wisconsin. He left in the express train for Wisconsin. The general impression is, that Horner's story is correct. The woman is about 30 years of age. Her children are all young, and nearly white. These facts are gathered from the Pittsburgh Despatch, 9th inst.

of Indiana, near the close of the late long session, moved and procured an advance of two dollars a day to each of the forty clerks of the Senate's Committees. Their pay was fixed at four dollars—raised to six dollars, at the cost to the treasure of \$20,700. pay was fixed at four dollars—raised to six dollars, at the cost to the treasury of \$29,760. * The chief duties of many of them are to frank and send off speeches and other documents, and to write letters in praise of their patrons.' In token of their gratitude to the man who gratuitously distributed to them \$29,760 of the people's money, extra, these clerks have presented Mrs. Pettit a costly service of silver! Here is a small specimen of the way and manner of relieving a plethoric Massacre of St. Bartholomew, the Witchcraft Delusion treasury. chief duties at all hazards.

liams, a colored man, has one of the finest farms in legal enactments of their day gave sanction to them all, Washington county, Md. The Hagerstown Herald states that, at the age of 38, he was a slave in Stafford states that, at the age of oo, he was a state in stational county, Va., but subsequently purchased his freedom from his own earnings. He then bound himself to years of servitude until he could purchase his wife and children, which he accomplished when he was 50 years of age. Now he owns a farm worth \$19,000, and personate. al property worth several thousand more, all earned by

Singular Death .- At Pittsfield, on Sunday ning some distance from the house. A gold watch which Mrs. Magee had upon her neck when Mr. W. retired, and two silver goblets which had been locked up in a cupboard, the keys of which Mrs. M. carried in her justice that underlie the state of the control of the cupooaru, the keys of which Mrs. M. carried in her pocket, were upon the table. The supposition is that the thieves entered the house and compelled Mrs. Magee, a very timid woman, to take off her watch and open the cupboard and get the goblets, and that the fright caused her death, and the thieves becoming frightened thereat, fled without their booty.—North Adams Transcript.

Justice that underfie the universe is the work that now claims our labor. For our foundation principle, we as sume the right of a man to himself as against the world, and we accept every consequence that legitimately flow from this doctrine.

It is in Boston, in the United States of America, in

Chicago, Sept. 12 .- Arrest of a Fugitive Slave.—Much excitement prevaile here in consequence of the attempted arrest of a fugitive slave, by three men from St. Louis. The slave was found in one of our principal streets, and seized by the men, without the assistance of the officers of the law. The cries of the fugitive attracted a large crowd, and in the confusion he was rescued from his captors. They instantly made an attack on the crowd, recardured the fugitive and an attack on the crowd, recardured the fugitive and was rescued from his captors. They instantly made an attack on the crowd, recaptured the fugitive, and wounded a citizen. The three men were arrested and lodged in jail. Their examination is now progressing before a justice of the peace, and a highly excited mob is gathered round the office.

We understand that an Anti-Slavery Convention is to be held in BARRE, Worcester County, on the 23d and 24th inst., which WENDELL PHILLIPS has engaged to attend. We hope the gathering will be a large one.-M.

Batices of Mertings, &c.

EF N. E. FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE. The Seventh Affaual Term will commence Nov. 1, 1854, and continue four months. Professors—Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Stephen Tracy, M. D., John K. Palmer, M. D., Henry M. Cobb, M. D., Wm. S. Brown, Chemist. FEES—To each Professor, \$10; Practical Anatomy, \$5; Graduation Fee, \$20.

The Massachusetts Legislature having appropriated funds to pay the tuition of forty pupils annually for five years, from the different counties of the State, according to the number of Senators, applications can be made, personally or by letter, and particulars be learned, at the College, 274 Washington street, Boston.

4t SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary. SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary.

An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held at Linesville, Crawford County, Pa., commencing on Friday, the 29th day of September instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Baptist meeting-house. Our motto is that of the Western Anti-Slavery Socie-

workester county (south) anti-slavery Tuesday evening, Sept. 26. SOCIETY.

A regular quarterly meeting of this Society will be held in WORCESTER, at City Hall, on Saturday evening and Sunday, Sept. 16th and 17th, commencing at 7 o'clock, Saturday evening, and continuing Sunday afternoon and evening.

WEXDELL PHILLIPS WIII give an address at the same place, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 27.

Sarah H. Earle, Emily Sargent, Lucy Chase, Adeline M. Howland, Olive Loveland, Abby W. Wyman, Sarah L. Butman, Hannah Rice, Eliza N. Stowell, Hannah M. Rogers, and Mary Channing Higginson, of Worcester. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, WENDELL PHILLIPS, and other

kers will be present. All persons are invited to attend. Let t eral attendance of members and friends.

Now is the time for colored women and girls to pro

Apply immediately to
Sept., 1854. WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornhill.

WANTED—A colored woman as Housekeep a Water-Cure Establishment. Apply, immediately WM. C. NELL, 21 Carnhill.

A competent person wishes a situation as porter as store, or to travel with a gentleman. Apply to WM. C. NELL, 21 Cornbill.

SITUATION WANTED, for writing or collect ing, by a young man of fine attainments, who come WM. C. NELL,

TWENTY-PIRST National Anti-Slavery Bazaar,

TO BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS.,

DURING THE CHRISTMAS WEEK OF 1854. The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazan beg leave to present their appeal for aid and sympathy once again to every lover of Freedom, whose eye this paper shall reach. We do it in the spirit of that hope which is power, pledging our own most earnest exertions in the slave's behalf, and feeling therefore at liberty to implore the same at the hands and hearts of others.

The present is no time for faithlessness, or delay, inaction. Its thronging events announce that the Hour draws nigh which is to decide, in this nation, the great conflict of Freedom with Slavery. In such an hor shall Men be wanting? Shall it find a people weak

fast becoming apparent to the whole North. Her next lesson must be, that no human legislation can sanctify

of New England, the recent imprisonment of the Ma A Remarkable Colored Man .- Samuel Wil- diai, are examples of the truth of what we say. The

For the authors of these deeds, shall it be

touching this matter. The impious and shallew folly which supposes that men as Commissioners, or Marshals, or Soldiers, or Attorneys, can aid in the execution of atrocious enactments, without the same amount sengular Death.—At Fittsheid, on Sunday evening last, John A. Walker, Esq., retired to rest between 9 and 10 o'clock, leaving Mrs. Magee, bis mother-in-law, lying upon the sofa in the parlor, in her usual health, and waiting for some domestics who were ought to come in. Near midnight, Mr. Walker heard a noise below, and going down, found Mrs. Magee upon the floor, dead. The outside door being ajar, Mr. W. went to the door and heard some one rundered way of the some of the board of the some one rundered way of the some of the some one rundered way of the some of the some one rundered way of the some of the some

The diffusion and support of those great principles of justice that underlie the universe is the work that now and we accept every consequence that legitimately flows

the nineteenth century, where the Declaration of Independence has been yearly read amid public solemnities and rejoicings for more than seventy years, that this language will be esteemed fanatical, perhaps treasonable. To stir to their inmost depths our own or other hearts, can we add a stronger motive than that presented by such a statement?

All disposed to co-operate with us are requested ommunicate with the undersigned Committe

ANNE WARREN WESTON, MARY MAY, MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN, SUSAN C. CABOT, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. SARAH BLAKE SHAW, MARY WILLEY, SARAH RUSSELL MAY. E. C. VON ARNIM. ELIZABETH GAY, ANN GREENE PHILLIPS. LOUISA LORING, AUGUSTA G. KING. HELEN E. GARRISON. HENRIETTA SARGENT, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS. LYDIA D. PARKER, CAROLINE WESTON, ELIZA F. EDDY, EVELINA A. S. SMITH, ANN REBECCA

THE SIXTH WORCESTER ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR

MARY H. JACKSON.

Our motto is that of the Western Anti-Slavery Society—'No Union with Slaveholders!'—but we invite to join with us in our Convention, all true lovers of liberty, of every name, sect and complexion, and those who accept the invitation will be welcomed to our free platform.

We hope that Erie, Mercer, and other counties in Western Pennsylvania, Ashtabula, Trumbull, and others in Ohio, will be strongly represented, and that all will come who can, and confer together, and adopt such measures as will speedily destroy those influences, in both Church and State, which now sport and riot upon the broken hearts and crushed hopes of the millions of slaves in the country.

Competent speakers will be present to address the Convention, whose names will be announced in dutime.

Those coming from a distance will be welcomed to our homes and firesides.

BAZAAR

Will be held in BRINLEY HALL, CATTLE SHOW WEEK, September, 1854.

The mere announcement of Anti-Slavery work to be done will doubtless be sufficient to suggest at once, to those familiar with such labors, the most efficient modes of help. To any who are now, for the first time, awakened to the duty of bearing their part in the contest with Oppression and Injustice, we would say, that we are grateful for sympathy and co-operation, however manifested; by donations of money, by personal presented to the duty of bearing their part in the contest with Oppression and Injustice, we would say, that we are grateful for sympathy and co-operation, however manifested; by donations of money, by personal presented to the duty of bearing their part in the contest with Oppression and Injustice, we would say, that we are grateful for sympathy and co-operation, however manifested; by donations of money, by personal presented to the duty of bearing their part in the contest with Oppression and Injustice, we would say, that we are grateful for sympathy and co-operation, however manifested; by donations of money, by personal presented to the duty of bearing their part in the contest with Opp

uesday evening, Sept. 26.
Wendell Phillips will give an address at the sam

THE PIPTH CINCINNATI ANTI-SLA-VERY BAZAAR

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN BARRE.

A quarterly meeting of the Worcester North Division Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Barre, commencing on Saturday evening, the 23d inst., and continuing through the following day.

Wendell Phillips, A. T. Foss, and other able advocates of freedom will address the meeting.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

D. M. ALLEN, Sec'y.

LORING MOODY will lecture in Concord, N. H., on Sunday, Sept. 17, on the 'Higher Law.'

PORTRAIT OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The long-looked-for Portrait of this eloquent antislavery advocate will soon be furnished to subscribers. It is in the same style, and will be sold at the same tyle, and will be sold at the same tyle and the three tyles and the tyles and Will be held at the Masonic Hall on the first week o great city whose hearts are better than their laws, from whom we may receive five, ten, or twenty dollars, to aid us in our preparations? Our hearts and lives are de-voted to this cause, and none need greater securities that what they give shall be faithfully appropriated. SARAH OTIS ERNST, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN,

KEZIAH ENERY, MARY MANN, JULIA HARWOOD, MARY DE GRAW.

OHIO YEARLY MEETING OF PROGRESSIVE

FRIENDS. An invitation is given to all persons, irrespective of creeds or opinions, to meet with the Ohio Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends, the last seventh day of ninth month, (30th of Sept., 1854.), at Salem, to freely examine man's condition, and take such measures as shall tend to promote and develop him in his relations to the temporal and spiritual universe.

Salem, Ohio, Sept. 8, 1854.

MARRIED—In this city, Sept. 3, by Rev. Mr. Neale, William H. Skeeme and Caroline D. Bassett. Same evening, by Rev. Mr. Cole, Mr. Nathan Gard-Nee and Anne Lewis.
In Brewer, Me., 11th inst., Mr. Grodge S. Winslow, of South Dedham, to Miss S. Augusta Brewer, of Research

Brewer.
Mr. John W. Blanchard, Jr., of Dorchester, to Miss

OBITUARY.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life for the spirit land, on board ship California, in the harbor, March 23d, 1854, Joseph W. Allyne, aged 25 years, son of Samuel H. Allyne, Esq., of Sandwich, Mass.

In communicating to the numerous friends of our lamented brother his departure for the spirit land, it is due to his memory that more than a mere passing notice of his exiv should be made.

He was a young man of great probity, beloved and respected for his character and capacity for business, and for his high-toned and pure morality, and expansion of his religious faculties and affections.

He possessed, also, enlarged views of life and the duties which it imposes, and thus he combined with the sweetest conversational powers, a love for the work which his views of life demanded.

He believed in progression, and that the kind Father of us all has placed within ourselves means for the en-

of life demanded.

ved in progression, and that the kind Father

as placed within ourselves means for the en
ation of our whole lives, and the Edenizing of of us all has plac tire renovation of our whole lives, and the Edenizing of the whole earth; and also believed that each one should set about doing this work. He was accordingly a friend of the slave, and of man everywhere, seeking after justice, and truth, and harmony. He was a friend of associated life and labor. From the religious as well as the scientific view of the subject, he found great delight. In addition to this, he was a firm believer in the nearness of the spirit-world and the ministrations of the spirits. In this belief he found great comfort and consolation, that cheered him in his last moments.

He was en route for the Sandwich Islands for his health, but upon his arrival in this city, the hope of his restoration was so feeble, that he was detained here to receive such attentions as only a father's, a brother's, or a sister's hand can render. His funeral took place at the Pine Street Baptist Church in this city, from which his remains were taken to Yesba Bueno Cemetery

at the Pine Street Baptist Church in this city, from which his remains were taken to Yesba Bueno Cemetery for interment. We dressed him in the usual garments he wore, just as he would have dressed himself for a pleasant journey, and upon an elevation of land beneath the friendly shade of outstretched branches, we laid him quietly down, with the consoling faith, that while the house in which he lived would crumble to dust, our brother himself had already reached those blissful shores where all his expectations would be more than realized, and where he would find ample scope for the employment and enjoyment of his loving and advanced spirit through an immortal existence.

S. H. LLOYD.

San Francisco, March 29, 1854.

Astounding Disclosures! AMERICAN LAWS AMERICAN COURTS IN THE YEAR 1854.

WE have just published a work which must astonish the civilized world. It is the PERSONAL NARRATIVE

MRS. MARGARET DOUGLASS, A SOUTHERN WOMAN.

Who was imprisoned one month in the common jail in Norfolk, under the laws of Virginia, for the CRIME OF TEACHING FREE COLORED CHIL-DREN TO READ!!!

PRICE TWENTY CENTS. PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Indoctrinate the Children,

And when they grow to be Men and Women, their Principles will be correct! WITH THIS GREAT END IN VIEW, we are is-

Anti-Slavery Picture Books, Four of which, with the following titles, are now ready:-

PICTURES AND STORIES FROM UNCLE TOM'S THE EDINBURGH DOLL, AND OTHER TALES;

GRANDMOTHER'S STORIES FOR LITTLE CHIL-DREN; MINNIE MAY, AND OTHER RHYMES.

The Books are ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED, and are sold at retail for 12½ cents, and at ONE DOLLAR per dozen. Anti-Slavery parents will see the importance of circulating such books. PURLISHED BY

JOHN P. JEWETT AND COMPANY, No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

ANTHONY BURNS'S FAREWELL TO BOSTON. JUNE 2, 1854.

JUST PUBLISHED BY JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., No. 117 WASHINGTON STREET.

A POEM SET TO MUSIC BY J. W.

3wis GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRICES FROM \$50 TO \$150.

THE Subscriber has at all times a large number of Pianofortes, Melodeons, Seraphines and Parlor Or-gans for sale or to let, to persons residing in the city or at a distance. Many of these instruments are from the best makers, and either new or have been in use but a short time. The great variety from which individuals can here select, will insure them perfect astisfaction. Persons hiring, who may conclude to purchase within one year, will receive a reduction of rent. An excellent opportunity is thus presented to those who may wish to give an instrument a full trial before purchasing.

> OLIVER DITSON, MUSIC PUBLISHER, 115 WASHINGTON STREET.

August 4. 4tis. Despotism in America.

BY RICHARD HILDRETH, ESQ. IF any man doubts the fact, that the most grinding tyranny upon which the sun shines, exists in the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, let him read this

West India Emancipation.

TOR sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 21 Cornhill, 'A Speech by Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, delivered at Abington, Mass., on the First Day of August, 1854,' on the subject of West India Emancipation. Price, single copy, 6 cents; per dozen, 50 cents—at cost price, for cheap distribution. It makes a nearly printed tract of 48 pages. It takes a survey of the great struggle in England, for the abolition of British Colonial slavery, from its commencement to its termination—exhibits England, for the abolition of British Colonial slavery, from its commencement to its termination—exhibits the behavior of the West India planters—shows how the missionaries were expelled from Jamaica, and their chapels destroyed, and what have been the results of the Act of Emancipation—&c. &c.

A FRESH SUPPLY. JES THE BIBLE DISCUSSION.

OR sale at the Liberator Office, 21 Cornhill, and by Bela Marsh, 15 Franklin street, the 'Great Discussion on the Origin, Character and Tendency of the Bible, between Rev. J. F. Berg, D. D., of Philadelphia, and Joseph Barker, of Ohio, in January last.' Price, 31 cts. single—\$1.00 for 4 copies.

CAPE COD

AN Establishment of this character has commenced at Harwich, under the direction of Gilbert Shith, Proprietor, W. Finces, Physician, and Miss Ellen M. SMITH, Assistant. WATER-CURE.

Address, Dr. W. FELCH, Harwich Port, Mass

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Two brothers once, an ill-matched pair, Together dwelt, (no matter where,) To whom an Uncle Sam, or some one Had left a house and farm in common The two in principles and habits Were different as rats from rabbits; Stout farmer North, with frugal care, Laid up provisions for his heir, Not scorning, with hard, sun-browned hands. To scrape acquaintance with his lands; Whatever thing he had to do, He did, and made it pay him, too; He sold his waste stone by the pound, His drains made water-wheels spin round His ice in summer-time he sold, His wood brought profit when 'twas cold, He dug and delved from morn till night, Strove to make profit square with right, Lived on his means, cut no great dash,

On t'other hand, his brother South Lived very much from hand to mouth, Played gentleman, nursed dainty hands, Borrowed North's money on his lands, And culled his morals and his graces From cock-pits, bar-rooms, fights and races; His sole work in the farming line Was keeping droves of long-legged swine, Which brought great bothers and expense To North, in looking after fences, And, when they happened to break through, Cost him both time and temper too; For South insisted it was plain He ought to drive them home again: And North consented to the work. Because he loved to buy cheap pork.

Meanwhile, South's swine increasing fast, His farm became too small at last: So, having thought the matter over, And feeling bound to live in clover, And never pay the clover's worth, He said one day to brother North-

Our families are both increasing, And, though we labor without ceasing, Our produce soon will be too scant They who wish fortune to be lasting, Must be both prudent and forecasting; We soon shall need more land; a lot I know that cheaply can be bo't; You lend the cash, I'll buy the acres. And we'll be equally partakers.'

Poor North, whose Anglo-Saxon blood Wavered a moment, then consented. And, when the cash was paid, repented To make the new land worth a pin, Thought he, it must be all fenced in; For, if South's swine once get the run on't No kind of farming can be done on't; If that don't suit the other side. 'Tis best we instantly divide.

But somehow South could ne'er incline This way or that to run the line. And always found some new pretence Gainst settling the division fence.

· For peace's sake, Liberal concessions I will make; Though I believe, upon my soul, I've a just title to the whole, I'll make an offer, which I call Gen'rous-we'll have no fence at all; Then both of us, whene'er we choose, Can take what part we want to use; If you should chance to need it first. Pick you the best, I'll take the worst

'Agreed!' cried North; thought he, 'this fall With wheat and rve I'll sow it all: In that way I shall get the start, And South may whistle for his part. done, the field And, winter having come and gone, Sly North walked blithely forth to spy The progress of his wheat and rye. Heavens! what a sight! his brother's swine Had asked themselves all out to dine; Such grunting, munching, rooting, shoving; The soil seemed all alive and moving; And for his grain, such work they made on't, He couldn't spy a single blade on't.

Off in a rage he rushed to South-'My wheat and rye'-grief choked his mouth; Pray don't mind me,' said South, 'but plant All of the new land that you want. 'Yes, but your hogs,' cried North.

The grain Won't hurt them.' answered South again. But they destroy my grain.'

'Tis fortunate you've found it out; Misfortunes teach, and only they, You must not sow it in their way. 'Nay, you,' says North, 'must keep them out. Did I create them with a snout?" Asked South demurely; 'as agreed, The land is open to your seed, And would you fain prevent my pigs From running there their harmless rigs? God knows I view this compromise With not the most approving eyes; I give up my unquestioned rights For sake of quiet days and nights; I offered then, you know, 'tis true, To cut the piece of land in two.' 'Then cut it now,' growls North.

· Abate Your heat,' says South, ''tis now too late; I offered you the rocky corner, But you, of your own good the scorner. No doubt you might have found a quarry, Perhaps a gold mine, for aught I know. Containing heaps of native rhino; You can't expect me to resign

'But where,' quoth North, ' are mine?' ' Your rights?' says t'other, 'well, that's funny; I bought the land'-

' I paid the money. 'That,' answered South, 'is from the point; The ownership, you'll grant, is joint; I'm sure my only hope and trust is Not law so much as abstract justice; Though, you remember, 'twas agreed That so and so-consult the deed-Objections now are out of date, They might have answered once, but Fate Quashes them at the point we've got to; Obsta principiis, that's my motte

So saying, South began to whiatle. And looked as obstinate as gristle, While North went homeward, each brown pay Clenched like a knot of natural law, And all the while, in either ear, Heard something clicking wondrous clear.

THE DROUTH-A GENERAL GLOOM-THE SA-LEM RESCUE-THE PITTSBURGH RESCUE-THE FUSIONISTS-ROMANISM-KNOW-NOTH-GENEVA, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1854.

DEAR GARRISON

thing in Ohio. One thought possesses every freedom has ever perished. The toiling m have seen the thermometer, in the shade, at 100 every day, with two exceptions—and even then, I believe it violence and blood—of seourges and fetters to body and in Ashtabula county, and none are to be had for that. go for liberty, as a principle? I fear not. In the whole State of Ohio there will not, it is thought, be one half a crop of corn. On the Reserve and adjoining counties, pumpkins, and all garden vegetables, are nearly a failure. Indian corn sells readily at one dol- FRIEND GARRISON : especially of the beech and chesnut trees.

five feet; acres and acres of huge forest trees being same time, wholly dissent from him in regard to cour them. Many farms are being burnt over, and the roots of grass and fruit trees killed by the fire. The railway companies do what they can to prevent these fires being kindled by the sparks from their engines. Hand cars generally follow in the wake of every train, to discover sachusetts. and extinguish the fires. Still, innumerable fires are daily and nightly being kindled, and all farmers and daily and nightly being kindled, and all farmers and towns in the vicinity of railways are in constant peril, not only in regard to their fields and fences and forests, but to their barns and houses. The whole face of the country will be in a blaze, if the drouth continues much longer. This drouth in the West will deeply affect the merchants and manufacturers in the East. The whole commercial world must feel it sensibly. I am on my way to Boston, but shall not reach there till the 18th. But I fear this weary, wasting, gleaming learth is est confined to the way in which I propose politically to effect something in regard to the way in which I propose politically to effect something in regard. affect the merchants and manufacturers in the LastThe whole commercial world must feel it sensibly. I
am on my way to Boston, but shall not reach there till
the 18th. But I fear this weary, wasting, gleaming
drouth is not confined to the West. Ohio never before

to this legislation of the Slave Power. experienced a calamity like this.

and joy to many faces. I posted to you a brief account of the civilized world is turned on this pivot point. the station. On reaching that place, some quarter of a sential and fundamental points, strictly constitutional. mile out of the town, (a large number of the leading men of the place, of all parties in politics and religion, were there,) a rescue was resolved on, should the report prove true. You will, ere this reaches you, have seen some account of the proceedings. The girl was found, and taken out of the cars without any ceremony, both the male and female slaveholders confession that the foundation of the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.'

Mr. Philling in proceeded to refer to the strength of the constitution of the system of American slavery.

Mr. Philling in proceeded to refer to the repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law.' the male and female slaveholders confessing that she was a slave, and that they were taking her with them to wait on the woman and her babe. There was a their cries were unheeded. The child-about ten years 'he said he thought the time to talk about an anti-sh old-was taken to the town, and found a home in the very or pro-slavery Constitution had almost gone by.

While in Salem, on the 4th, word came from Pitts- whatever. What! shall we resort to unjustifiable while in Salem, on the 4th, word came from Pittsburgh that five more (a mother and four children) had
that day been rescued from the cars in that place.

Thank God! say I. I hope every train passing
through Ohio will be searched, and every slave be res-

certain railway in that State? Can it be that the people; second, the right of the majority to rule. Northern States will allow a railway to pass through These principles are both wrong. First, the governa regulation on Northern routes. I hope, too, they will without interfering with the freedom of their moral try, at the next session of Congress, to get a law that agency. Second, no man, or set of men, has any right each State shall pay for all slaves that are rescued or harbored within its jurisdiction. Why do they not attempt this? Let them put the whip and the fetter upon Northern back and Northern limbs. More the better, that the whole North may be made to feel the let the North pass a law, that all who shall attempt to hope lie in a concentrated State action, that shall nullify arrest or to hold a man as a chattel, for one moment, the usurpations of the General Government? Then,

nothing for the overthrow of slavery. They have not said the first word which commits them to such an question has but just arrived. issue. Their motto is this... 'Slavery! let us alone, and we will let you alone.' That is all. They care not the slave is not confined to the limits of any State or how long slavery continues where it now is. They care not how long slavery continues where it now is. They only ask that it will let them alone, and not oblige them to come into contact with it in new territories. But,

So much for their anti-slavery ! In this party, Giddings, Chase, Wade, Samner, and others of like political creed, are to be lost. Why do they not come out at once, and strike for a Northern Government of the United States—for they will as Confederacy, on the basis of No Union with SLAVE. surely overthrow that Constitution and Govern Confederacy, on the basis of No United with Salary, and Consequently slavery, as God exists. Bear aloft, then, the standard at the head of God's hosts, and in no case have the least influence over the South.

The Know Nothings (there are supposed to be many in this State, yet nothing is known of it) it is thought will fuse with the Fusionists, and vote for their candidates. If they do, their triumph is sure. Whiggery and Democracy must sink to rise no more. Welcome any thing which can crush into annihilation those two parties that have so long, in the name of Liberty, cars- friend, S. MITCHEL, of Cornville, (Me.) similar to that parties that have so long, in the hame of Liberty, cursed this nation with the most cruel despotism the sun of W. S. Flanders, criticising the speech of Mr. Phillers shone upon. True, the Know Nothings are fighting against Romanism. True it is, also, that every friend of liberty on earth must ere long stand arrayed against Romanism, as the most absolute, consolidated, included: '-Ed. Lib.

THE LIBERATOR. deep-laid system of tyranny this world ever beheld. manism has ever been the ally of slavery in this na tion. In every contest between Slavery and Freedor Romanism has espoused the side of the slaveholder against the slave. It must ever be so. However we may object to the spirit and means of Know Nothings, no enlightened friend of liberty can but approve their object, i. e., the overthrow of Romanism; not as a reli-A paralyzing gloom rests on every countenance and gion, but as a tyrant, in whose merciless grasp popular head, one feeling every heart, and one word is on every tongue—The Drouth! It is indeed dation under the influence of that system. The reign fearful. I have been in this State twenty days, and I of Christ, as he is presented to mankind by that system.

was up to that, though I did not see it. Since the first soul. The DESTINY OF THIS REPUBLIC HAS BEEN SET of July, the mercury has risen over 100 more than forty days, in the shade, and in the sun to over 140 de- Pope, with his College of Cardinals. They will ere grees, and remained there from two to five hours each long decide who shall make and execute the laws of day. Pastures are as dry and dead as in mid winter. this Union, provided the North and South remain united Meadows, since being mowed, have not put forth a blade as at present. The North humbly asks the South who of green grass, and are as dry and dead as stubble shall be President; the South humbly asks Rome fields. There is no hope, now, that the grass will start Rome says, Take any one who will best subserve th again to give any feed for stock this fall, and the far- interests of Mother Church. The South says, Any one mers will be obliged to feed out their hay, that they had who will best subserve the interests of slavery. The laid up for winter, or sell or kill their stock, or see them starve. There will be few potatoes—not enough for seed another year. A dollar a bushel is being of. fered in this little village, that lies near the lake shore, pockets. Will there ever be a political party that will

HENRY C WRIGHT

SPEECH OF MR. PHILLIPS AT ABINGTON

While reading, in THE LIBERATOR of July 14th and hearty a latter. Instance of July 14th and wheat is very inferior in quality, as well as short in August 11th, speeches, or parts of speeches, delivered quantity. Flour is from ten to twelve dollars per bar- the first, at the celebration at Framingham, July 4threl. The forests have the appearance of Octobor-the the second at Abington, August 1st-by my honored foliage being withered and scattered upon the ground, and highly esteemed friend WENDELL PHILLIPS, I have specially of the beech and chesnut trees.

The face of the earth is indeed very sad, and the view of the ground taken by him, in relation to politic prospect gloomy for the coming winter. To add to the sombre scene, the air in all directions is filled with smoke from burning forests, and fields and fences. All along the railways, woods and swamps are on fire; in the latter the seath lean factors and the seath lean factors. the latter, the earth is on fire to the depth of four or consequent establishment of justice and right. I. at the prostrated by the fire consuming the earth beneath selling, advocating or calling to our aid any political

But, amid it all, a deep, abiding sympathy for the Now, I agree with Mr. Phillips and Mr. Higgin slave burns in and warms many hearts, and gives life 'that for the present moment, the undivided attention and joy to many faces. I posted to you a brief account of our Convention in Salem, on the afternoon of the question of the surrender of fugitive slaves.' And here, let me add, I wish that attention to remain, till entered the meeting, and stated that a despatch had just arrived from Pittsburgh, stating that a slave girl was aboard the train that left P. at 3 o'clock. It was then 44. A little after 5, the meeting adjourned to

great commotion. The slaveholder and his wife cried lay in a concentrated State action, that should nullify Murder! Murder!' at the top of their voices; but the usurpations of the General Government.' Further,

family of Charles and Josephine Griffing. A great crowd of the citizens followed her, and gave vent to their joy in shouts and burrahs. The slaveholders cried like children, and called for help, but none were so mean and despicable as to help them. The train Now, from these views of Mr. Phillips, I wholly dispassed on, leaving one poor child redeemed from slavery. I saw her two days since with our friends the Griffings—the poor girl wondering who will take care down the Fugitive Slave Law by any political action Constitution and Government, namely, that they are,

wrong. There is no such thing as 'political' right. Have you seen the decision of the Judge in Indiana,
There is a radical defect in the fundamental principles
touching the order of the slaveholders demanding of
of political action. Its theory is founded, first, on the every colored person a certificate of his freedom on a principle of the Government being in the hands of the them, on which no colored person can travel without a pass? I hope the slaveholders will try to establish such

character and scourge of their Southern allies. Then confined to the limits of a State? Does their only in Ohio, or any State, shall be accounted and treated as wo to the slave ! for his eternal destiny is sealed, and he can never be liberated from his chains! For, let The Fusionists are holding their Conventions to nominate candidates for State and National Governments. cerning the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, still, Several are held this week. I am in Giddings's district.

He is renominated, though many were ready to drop him—the vote being a tie at first. It is confidently expected by the Fusionists, that Hunker Whigs and Democrats are to receive their final overthrow in October. It is certain that this new party, in which the Free trary notwithstanding.' Instead of the time to talk Soilers of Ohio are being entirely merged, can do about an anti-slavery or pro-slavery Constitution having

mark! Many of the Yankees that go to Kansas will when that Government has usurped no powers which be the first to vote for slaves in that fair heritage. The Cleveland Herald, a fusion paper, is greatly shocked at the impiety (!) and treasos (!) of the Salem rescue. principles, and not political action, either State or National, must be brought to bear, not against the Fugiwhatever, under no circumstances whatever, allow it to

> Yours, for truth. WM. S. FLANDERS. Cornville, Aug. 14, 1854.

We have received a communication from

calling out some 'defender' of Church or State, which always awakens feelings of interest that otherwise would remain dormant.

At Harlemville, a stripling lawyer from New York, who chanced to be in the village, came up to the rescue of the Constitution and the 'glorious Union,' giving it as his opinion that Gen. Jackson's principles would be true, applied to me, viz., 'that he would hang any body who proposed nullification or a dissolution of the body who proposed nullification or a dissolution of the Union.' He evidently failed, however, in sustaining YEARLY MEETING OF THE PROGRESSIVE himself in the discussion.

The 'river counties' in Eastern New York are at The 'river counties' in Eastern New Additional Countries of the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years behind the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years have a supplied to the age in all reform move-least twenty years ble thing, and the people are living under the direct Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends in this State is sectarian religion, in connection with that of profligate and slimy politicians, so that, for anti-slavery, this is a barren and desert soil, as our friends Stephen and Abby Foster, and Parker, Pillshows of the stephen and Abby Foster, and Parker Pillsbury, who have been

noon last, Mr. Rufus R. Richmond, of Walworth, Wayne county, N. Y., a warm and true friend of our cians of the place, who desired to see us put down, and ganizations of the day, and are looking towards accordingly selected Charles Edwards Lester as a fit tool to do their dirty work. His remarks amounted to slander and abuse of abolitionists in general, and of infidels, traitors, &c., saying that when he heard me speak of the Constitution of the country and the 'gloto the earth, &c. &c. When he concluded his remarks, s I again addressed the meeting, to place him and his foul imputations in their true light, he took his hat, and advising the people to leave, left with the largest portion of the meeting, the better part, a few only, renaining to hear what I had to say.

The few friends of the cause in the place at once said

that we must have another meeting, that justice might e done; and accordingly, I have another appointment for a meeting in the same place on Sunday afternoon next; so that, so far from putting down the agitation,

you see they are helping it along finely.
On Sunday evening last, at Smoky Hollow, we had a ery good meeting-the first one of the kind ever held in the neighborhood-and I am to speak there again on Saturday evening, the 26th.

Thus far, the meetings have exceeded my anticipaions, and I feel conscious that, with each effort, I receive strength for the glorious, though arduous battle that the true abolitionist has to fight.

It is evident that there has never been a more favorable time for anti-slavery labor than the present, for the subject is now prominently before the people, and very many say, 'We are ready to work, but do not what to do : ' and I could wish that every town and village in the country could be thoroughly canvass- sayings, as transmitted to us in 'the Scriptures of ed by anti-slavery lecturers, and supplied with anti- truth'; he will therefore allow me to answer him by slavery papers and tracts, as, in the present state of the quoting others from the same records. public mind, great good would necessarily follow.

papers, are in grand confusion, and I shall, to the ex- ture. Then Scripture also tells us how this writing of tent of my ability, glory in making their confusion God's law in the heart and mind is accomplished, viz. 'worse confounded;' for, when the magic spell of par- by making a humble and diligent use of all the books ty political excitement is upon the people, it is very which our Maker has opened before us. There is the lifficult for anti-slavery to get their attention effectu- Book of Nature that to which the Lord Jesus frequentally, and so long as the party ranks continue to be dis- ly pointed; as also did ' the sweet Psalmist of Israel 'turbed, it will be a favorable time for us to work, and to 'When I consider the heavens, the work of thine hands, impress upon the minds of the people the glorious and the moon and the stars which thou hast created, Lord ! truthful sentiments of 'immediate and unconditional what is man, that thou art mindful of him, or the son emancipation the right of the slave, and the daty of the of man, that thou visitest him !' Then we have the master,' and ' No Union, politically or ecclesiastically, Book of Providence- the chronicles of Time, bearing with slaveholders."

With warmest esteem, your friend, AARON M. POWELL.

A word or two in regard to the putriotic CHARLES

slave, and for a time ran well. He was then pastor of a church somewhere in the State of New York. In 1840 he so manœuvred as to get himself elected as a delegate were very frequent. 'They have Moses and the Prophto the World's Anti-Slavery Convention held in London, where he 'spread himself considerably.' Not long after his return home, his conduct became so eccentric, if not in some respects so questionable, that he found it convenient to abandon preaching, and take to political demagogueism of the lowest type. He subsequently published a one-sided, malicious, catch-penny work, entitled 'THE GLORY AND SHAME OF ENGLAND,' which, of course, commended him to all that is vile in the land, be forgotten, and without which—as it regards the saland especially to the English-hating slave-drivers of vation of Christ, (that 'mystery of godliness,' which the South. Finally, as a reward for his base apostacy, angels desire to look into, as exercising the exalted he obtained a petty consulship under Polk's administration, which we believe he continues to hold, as a Democrat of the most rabid pro-slavery type!

capacities of their noble powers of mind, and the warm affections of their holy natures,) - even the Bible is in-Democrat of the most rabid pro-slavery type!

To show how he could talk in the World's Anti-Slafrom the speeches he made on the occasion :-

months I was in America, he sat under my preaching, in the church where the first Anti-Slavery Convention was held in New York, in 1835, when a mob of gentlemen of property and standing broke into our temple, and tore down the altar of God. Captain Stuart, who sits over yonder, I think was there, and was well plied with these same gentlemen's hard, but not convincing, arguments—I mean, brickbats; and also James Fuller. both of whom from that day to this have proved that rotten eggs and brickbats cannot overthrow principle. A young man rushed up to the altar, and presenting a weapon to a venerable father's heart, who held the Constitution of the New York State Anti-Slavery Society in his hand, and told him, that if he did not give it up to the mob, he should shed his blood. 'You may shed my blood,' said the old man, 'but you shall not have this Constitution till it has been adopted.' And then the old man held the roll up before the congrega-Constitution till it has been adopted. And then the old man held the roll up before the congregation, and made his voice heard above the infernal yells of the infuriated mob. 'If you will adopt this Constitution, say, Aye!' And then came back the shout of freedom, and it rang through the arches like peals of thunder through the vault of heaven; VERA CATHOLICA.

REV. CHARLES EDWARDS LESTER, ESQ.!

We are gratified to learn that our young and promising friend, Aaron M. Powell, of New York, (whose intelligence and zeal in the anti-slavery cause are much in advance of his years,) has recently entered the lecturing field, on his own responsibility, as an experiment, and that thus far he has met with good success. His early consecration to the noblest cause of the age cannot fail to strengthen and enlarge all his faculties and powers, and to prove an excellent investment for life. Below, we give some extracts from a letter he has recently addressed to Francis Jackson, Esq., of Boston, in the course of which, it will be seen, the notorious Rev. Charles Edwards Lester, Esq. makes his latest demonstration.—Ed. Lib.

Ghent, Columbia Co. (N. Y.) Aug. 23, 1854.

My Dear Friend:

I have had in this county, in all, six meetings—three in the town of Hillsdale, one in Harlemville, South Bend, and in Smoky Hollow—all of which have been pretty well attended, and a good degree of interest models and the frosts of eighty winters had gathered, armed only with the faith of Jesus. 'Glory to God!' he exclaimed, when the shout came back, 'now you may have the Constitution.' Then it was that Gerrary Syrrm, the great apostle of American abolition, who had never joined us, because he did not like our massures, and had only come us a spectator, who had never joined us, because he did not like our massures, and that only come us a spectator, who had never joined us, because he did not like our massures, and that only come us a spectator, who had never joined us, because he did not like our massures, and that only come us a spectator, who had never joined us, because he did not like our massures, and that only come us a spectator, who had never joined us, because he did not like our massures, and that only come us a spectator, who had never joined us, because he did not like our massures, and that only come us a spectator, who had never joined us, because he did not like our massures, and that only REV. CHARLES EDWARDS LESTER, ESQ.! and there stood the old man, on whose head the pretty well attended, and a good degree of interest manifested, especially as at each place I have succeeded RISON, whom I delight to honor. Alluding to Mr. Stephenson, of Va., at that time the

American minister at the Court of St. James, he said-

PRIENDS IN MICHIGAN.

satisfied with religious creeds and dogmas, and are My meetings in Hillsdale were held in a church usually occupied by Methodists and Baptists, and although they had received solemn warning to beware of the Abolitionist, a goodly number were in attendance at each can no longer draw them to it, nor feed their spiritual ditionist, a goodly number were in attendance in considerable and she has given them stores; for fish, and she has her. By these, the question is often asked. What shall cause, was present, and took part in the exercises; and after we had each spoken, the meeting was addressed we do or where shall we go to find food for our spirituafter we had each spoken, the meeting was addressed in reply by that renegade priestand profligate politician, charles Edwards Lester, who was present, as I have like? In a few words, the more intelligent and thinksince been credibly informed, by a special invitation life? In a few words, the more intelligent and think-and arrangement made by the stripling lawyer aforetired (if not disgusted) with the existing religious ormode of action more true to nature, and more in harmony with the spirit of the age in which we live. To nothing more than false imputations and foul-mouthed secure the active cooperation of some of these is not slander and abuse of abolitionists in general, and with the meetings. With this end in view, and that the one about to be held may be more interesting that the one about to be held may be more interesting and profitable than any we have held before, we have written to a number of friends in different parts of th country, inviting them to attend our next yearly meetrious Union' as I did, he felt as he did once when a man attempted to strike his mother, and HE struck him self. Shall we not have the pleasure of your presence at that meeting?

The meeting will be held at Battle Creek, Calbo county, commencing on the first Seventh day in tenth month, and probably continue its sessions three days. The hospitalities of the friends in the place will be extended to all who are in attendance from a distance

In anti-slavery, as in other departments of the field of Reform and Progress, the signs of the times are encouraging. The good seed sown by the faithful antislavery lecturers who have visited us from time to time, may be seen springing up on every hand. Should the fall campaign be as successful as we anticipate, much will be done towards revolutionizing the public sentiment of the better part of community. The common people, in both political and church organizations, are ready to take a higher stand than their leaders are willing to let them ; and it requires but the instilling of radical abolition truth to place them far beyond their leaders, or cause those blind guides to occupy higher ground. Ever, truly yours,

JACOB WALTON, JR.

A WORD TO SETH HUNT.

Who asks, ' Where are the writings of Christ ?

Mr. H. quotes, 'I will put my laws into their hearts, The political parties in this State, as you see by the and in their minds will I write them.' That is Scripthe impress of the overruling hand of Deity. Then we have also the Book of Revelation; to this, as well as to 'the lilies of the field,' are we referred by the same divine Teacher, 'who spake as never man spake' and to this with far more emphasis than to the other. Several years ago, he was a flaming advocate of the me; ' and, 'If ye believe not that I am He, ye shall die in your sins.' The Savior's references to Scripture, as decisive authority in matters of religion and morals. ets; if they believe them not, neither would they lieve, though one should rise from the dead.' If 'the evil heart of unbelief' had been so long fostered and indulged as to render the heart and mind impervious to the evidences illuminating the pages of the Old Testament writings, the testimony of a man rising from the dead would likewise be of no avail. But there is another source of light, which may no

effectual. Christ had been personally and constantly To show how he could talk in the make an extract or two three years, and found them still dull of understanding; instructing the apostles in the truths of the religion then opened He their understandings, that they might 'Now, if I have not wearied your patience, I understand the Scriptures.' So, we too need that God, Aww, if I have not weared your patience, I understand the Scriptures. So, we too need that God, will go on and read what a young man, who had fled from slavery, says. He has been several years in Canada. I know him well, and for the last six said, 'Let there be light!' and 'the morning stars and together, and all the sons of God shouted for iou.' sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy,'

-He must retouch all our fallen powers, and remove very Convention was held in New York, in 1835, our soul's pollutions, (not the least of which are the

And then ten,' in these matters, I think we had better leave it;

From the Spiritual Telegraph.

ABOUT THE AVERAGE STANDARD The Editor of the Independent pays a very deals ful compliment to saints in the following brist. significant paragraph :

. The great railroad robber in this city, whose The great railroad robber in this city, whose is likely to characterize that species of crime, we made no profession of godliness, but was esteen business as an honorable and upright man. It to compeer in infamy is a member of a prochurch in that city. It is not true, however, a Boston correspondent represented, that he has be active church member. His voice has not been in the prayer-meeting, and he has been known to toggleet that meeting for with to neglect that meeting for railroad conferences his reported benevolence, too, it is enough to my his only subscription of \$1,000 to the American remains unpaid. Still, his Christian character mimpeached; as fair, perhaps, as the average charof church members.'

We are not unconscious of the fact, that som men manage for a while to keep up a respectal reputation before the world, while, at the san time, their very hearts are pregnant with un robberies; but it can scarcely in truth be sa such men that their characters are fair. But cotemporary honestly observes, speaking of a tain Boston church member, that his only scription of \$1,000° to a public charity was paid; and, notwithstanding he is the compee the greatest purile torons of modern times, in Christian character was . as fair, perhaps, as is average character of church members. This is a tainly complimenting the Christians over the left in a most direct and forcible manuthe Independent intimates is half f prayer' has again become 'a den of It is quite possible, however, that our Evangelian neighbor did not mean all that his language in

QUERY. If Robert Schuyler's 'compeer in: famy' presents the average standard of moral as Christian rectitude in the churches, pray wh must be the maximum development of honesty as Christian disinterestedness amongst the bretter If there are any Christians of this particular to, we hope they will locate at such a 'magniferation, we hope they will locate at such a 'magniferation distance' from this city, that the aroma of the sanctity may never reach us.

LADIES' INSTITUTE

Pennsylvania Medical University OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE fall term of this new Medical School for Ladia,

will commence on the first Monday in Octobr, 1854, and continue four months.

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wn to them in adva outh would be compe we the African slave tensive scale than the n. Felix Houston, oved beyond a doubt the more the better) a trength, and not of ainly suppose. All ory of the Revolution army in Pennsylvania nost gloomy period of nent had neither mon ether and supported he war was going or hat Burgoyne's capte North into the heart for safe keeping. Of not numerous enough bined armies of the Great Britain. The driven to the wall, rai

any number of men, in The article from made was heralded for for its wisdom and ju atory remarks :-

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er to a very remark from the New Orlean rerival of the African which, however stron by the patriotic state gins to acquire signifi-lence and inhuman th free States. This apen of the venerable ns, whose name a that the subject has treated. Dr. Cartw communication, was Lake Borgne, the last foot ever trod, and in which the British flee which the British flee spot where he wrote army was seen flying fore the avenging a That army was not hirelings and deluded into this country. T Connecticut, Vermon as we have seen

as we have seen, prepared to subduct a sive policy all over the effectually to subduct argument of Dr. Car convincing, that we ganother word. LET US We can heartily secondary of the Baltin try possessed some sism and commandia could be heard through is aid the

could be heard throwing the his aid the conservation and bidding Norther trains. Free Soil agg tation, alike be still lasting commotion at people are tired of quiet, if it can be obtained in the people are tired of the people are tired or the people are tired to the peo From the Wes

MR The fact is yet free can people, that white city of Boston were one of its officers, r governable mob, fran-fecting the survey

governable mob, france feeting: the support of the Senate of the United show his contempt gress,—a law required atomat Constitution of the Constit

and the honorable St forty speech against its repeal, but who declaration whether oath and as a citize sonally sustain the sonally sustain the ply indicated a mose the sneering expressions of the yearcast of the street of the